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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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TONIGHT

V-J DAY

CABARET DINNER DANCE

TOMORROW

CARBARET DINNER DANCE.

Green's

TONIGHT

V-J DAY

COCKTAIL & DINNER DANCE

TOMORROW & SUN.

COCKTAIL & DINNER DANCE.

ASHTI-CHIMUR DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED

New Delhi Intimation To C. P. Govt.

NAGPUR, August 16. (U. P. I.): The Governor General has commuted the death sentences on the seven Chimur and Ashti condemned prisoners.

A telegraphic intimation to this effect has been received by the Judicial Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar this evening.

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D. B. DEODHAR
Well-known Indian Cricketer
Writes On
the development and progress of sports in Maharashtra in recent years in the next issue of "BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY".

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Jawahar's Reaction

All Militarism Must Be Eliminated

SRINAGAR, August 16 (API): In an exclusive interview to the 'Associated Press of India' on the end of the war, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: "Everybody must experience a feeling of relief at the end of war and I am also happy that this carnage has ended.

It is good that Nazism, Fascism and Japanese Militarism have suffered a defeat, but my happiness would have been far greater if I could see that militarism as such is also being eliminated from the world.

There are many ominous signs, not the least being the so-called Atomic bomb, which show the disastrous way the modern civilisation is following. No sensitive individual can view this prospect without dismay.

My heart goes out specially to the people of China who have suffered the longest agony of this war. I hope that after eight and a quarter of years they will find peace and unity and that their unconquerable spirit which kept them going, in spite of every terror and harrow, will rise to even greater heights in the days to come."

KANGA'S BEAT MYSORE UNIVERSITY

BANGALORE, August 16. (A.P.I.): Dr. Kanga's team from Bombay beat the Mysore University team by an innings and twelve runs in the two-day cricket fixture which ended at 3-40 this afternoon.

SCORES: Mysore University 148 and 77. Dr. Kanga's team 237 for eight declared.

ATOM BOMB GIVES FOUR-YEAR PEACE

"AMERICA CANNOT BE OVERTAKEN EARLIER"

Britain And U. S. Not To Divulge Secret To Other Nations, Says Churchill

LONDON, August 16, (Reuter): Mr. Churchill in his first speech as leader of the Conservative Opposition disclosed in the Commons today that in the first days of the Potsdam Conference, President Truman and he had approved a plan submitted to them by the Combined Chiefs of Staff for a series of great battles and landings in Malaya, Netherlands East Indies and the homeland of Japan.

HERALD OF WORLD PEACE

Speaking about the atomic bomb Mr. Churchill said the news of the trial of the bomb in the Mexican desert came to them at Potsdam. "Success beyond all dreams crowned this sombre magnificent venture of our American Allies. Detailed reports of the Mexican desert experiment, which was brought to us a few days later by air, could leave no doubt in the minds of the very few who were informed, that we were in the presence of a new factor in human affairs.

"We possessed powers which were irresistible. Great Britain had the right to be consulted in accordance with the Anglo-American agreements. The decision to use the atomic bomb was taken by President Truman and myself at Potsdam, and we approved military plans to unchain the dread pent up force.

WHAT THEY REVEALED TO STALIN

"From that moment our outlook on the future was transformed. Marshal Stalin was informed by President Truman that we contemplated using an exolosive of incomparable power against the Japanese in the way we all now know.

"It is to this atomic bomb, more than to any other factor, that we may ascribe the sudden and swift ending to the war against Japan. Before using it, it was necessary, first of all, to send a message in the form of an ultimatum to the Japanese, which would apprise them of what unconditional surrender meant. This document was published on July 6.

BETTER THAN PROLONGED WAR

Mr. Churchill declared he could not associate himself with those who considered that the atomic bomb should never have been used at all.

Six years total war had convinced most people that had the Germans or the Japanese discovered this new weapon, they would have used it upon the Allies to their complete destruction with utmost alacrity. He was surprised that there were people who thought that rather than throw this bomb the Allies should have sacrificed a million Americans and a quarter million British lives in desperate battles of the invasion of Japan.

He continued: "Future generations will judge this dire decision and, I believe, if they find themselves dwelling in a happier world from which war had been banished and where freedom reigns, they will not condemn those who struggled for their benefit amid

(Continued on Page 5.)

WHEN WILL INDIA OFFICE CLOSE?

Parliamentary Question For Pethick-Lawrence

LONDON, August 16. (Reuter): In the House of Commons next Thursday Maj. W. Wyatt (Labour-Aston) will ask the Under-Secretary for India Mr. Arthur Henderson "Whether in view of the failure of the Simla Conference he will at once give instructions for holding General Elections in India so that accurate assesment can be made out of various parties and a second conference on similar lines to the Simla Conference can be held".

CRUEL PUNISHMENTS IN INDIAN PRISONS

Mr. Henderson will also be asked by Miss Eleanor Rathbone (Independent—English Universities) if he has investigated the allegations made to him that cruel punishments are being perpetrated in Indian prisons, especially at Midnapore, Dacca and Andamans. Miss Rathbone asks: "Under what conditions and with what precautions against excess, corporal punishment is permitted in Indian prisons; whether other prisoners are compelled to witness floggings; and to what extent British authorities in India control regulations for prison management and discipline in Bengal or in any other Indian Provinces where Provincial Governments are operating".

Major Wyatt will ask the Prime Minister on Tuesday: "When he proposes that the India Office shall close down".

STOP PRESS

GOVERNOR'S RAJ TO CONTINUE IN BENGAL

LONDON, August 16 (A.P.A.)—Prime Minister Attlee asserted in Parliament today that a motion had been offered to "continue in force the proclamation issued under the Government of India Act by the Government of Bengal."

In order that Mr. Richard Casey, Governor of Bengal, may continue his Government till a popular Government in Bengal can be formed, the new Government of Mr. Attlee will give its formal sanction.

CALL TO BOUGAINVILLE JAPS TO SURRENDER

MELBOURNE, August 16 (Reuter).—Personal letters to Lt.-Gen. Kanda, Commander of the Japanese Seventeenth Army, telling him to send an envoy to meet an Australian officer and receive orders have been dropped by aircraft on the island of Bougainville in the Solomons, where resistance continues since the Tokyo surrender.

SOVIET SMASHES JAP "COUNTER-OFFENSIVE"

MOSCOW, August 16 (Reuter).—The Japanese have launched a counter-attack in Manchuria, says tonight's Soviet 'communique.'

The 'communique' described the attack as a "counter-offensive" and said it had been smashed."

BULGARIAN GOVT. CRISIS

LONDON, August 16 (Reuter).—A Government crisis has broken out in Bulgaria, says Reuter. With the elections only ten dys off, four Ministers have threatened to resign, unless the elections are postponed, and the Prime Minister M. Kimon Georgiev has indicated that the Ministers' action is connected with the intervention of Mr. Maynard B. Barnes, the United States' representative on the Allied Control Commission in Sofia.

Mr. Barnes sent a note to M. Georgiev, which, it is believed, expressed doubts as to whether the elections would guarantee the democratic representative Government which Washington considers a necessary condition of re-establishing diplomatic relations.

This note has been publicly interpreted by the Bulgarian Premier in an English broadcast as unwarrantable interference in Bulgaria's domestic affairs. His broadcast was the first disclosure that a crisis existed.

Peace Threat To Govt.!

Emergency Powers To Be Disgorged?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, August 16.

Government of India are threatened with peace!

As usual, they are not prepared for it.

Problems of peace it is anticipated here will be more difficult than those of war.

Government of India have been able to mobilize the country to the full particularly because they assumed unlimited emergency powers to control requisition or acquire men and material.

It is true, many controls will be maintained not only for orderly transition from war to peace economy but also for post-war development. But greater number of emergency powers and controls shall have to go.

Frantic efforts are in progress here today not only to maintain the present inflated strength but even expand departments still under cover of post-war plannng. The National War Front, for instance, has been re-christened and counter propaganda has become Research and Planning.

Sir Jogendra Sngh wants trifurcation of his Educational, Health and Lands departments with all departmental paraphernalia not under three separate members but under himself. Supply department is out to secure permanency and if possible, at its present strength.

RETRENCHMENT 'AXE' AT WORK!

NEW DELHI, Aug 16 (A.P.I.)

Proposals for retrenchment of staff in Government Departments which have grown during the war are under consideration.

There will be a retrenchment of 25 per cent in the staff of the Supply Department. The remainder of the staff will be ultimately absorbed in the Japanese Department. Officers and clerks of the Supply Department, who have been lent by the Provincial Governments will be immediately reverted to the provinces.

'Frisco Crowds Run Amuck

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16. (A.P.A.): A wild night of uncontrollable rioting, looting and assaults subsided here this morning after 1,000 police and navy shore patrol men dispersed mobs jamming the San Francisco business and entertainment area.

Crowds in a destructive mood smashed nearly every plate glass window in lower market street and looted merchandise displays. Many parked motor cars were damaged.

Women were seized and roughly handled in many cases.

Property damaged amounted to many thousands of dollars.

JAPANESE OUT FOR HUNDRED-YEAR WAR?

Experts X-Ray Mikado's Statement: "Imperialist Prince" To Be New Premier

WASHINGTON, August 16, (A. P. A.): It was a long and hard fight to beat the Japanese but military and diplomatic authorities here predict that it will be a longer and harder fight to keep them defeated.

The Tokyo pronouncement on the end of the war indicates that Japanese government officials do not regard the Allied victory as permanent.

They seem to be thinking in terms of a hundred-year war.

Experts who have analysed the statements of Emperor Hirohito, Premier Suzuki and others believe that two facts stand out: (1) Japanese leaders show considerable satisfaction that in surrendering they have been able to save at least for a time the political structure of the state built around the Emperor. (2) They show no signs of repentance or feeling of war guilt.

LONDON, August 16 (Reuter):—Along most of the vast scattered fronts of the war in the Far East, the thunder of guns is almost stilled tonight as Emperor Hirohito's orders to cease hostilities go forward to his defeated armies sprawled across the Empire, which they won and lost so quickly.

FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES

But fighting in isolated areas may still continue for some time to come and the Japanese message directed to Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters said to-night that the delay of upto as much as 12 days might be expected before the last shot is fired. "The Emperor, said the message, plans to send members of the Imperial family to the various fronts to ensure that his cease-fire order is enforced.

IN MANCHURIA

The main scene of the last battle remains Manchuria where fighting, as far as is known, is still going on today. Eric Downton, Reuter's Correspondent in Moscow, says the Red Army is still pressing on to close its trap in Northern Manchuria, while two flying columns are closing in on the great industrial city of Harbin.

To-night, however, it was reported that the Japanese Army Headquarters at Kwangtung had broadcast to the Soviet armies' Far Eastern Headquarters declaring that the "Japanese first line forces have ceased all military movement."

The broadcast appealed to the Russians to cease attacks.

NEW JAP PREMIER

As the clash of arms dies down, victor and vanquished alike are looking to the future. In Japan, the Suzuki Government has gone and an imperial prince—Higashi Kuni—has been appointed Prime Minister—a choice which Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent describes as without precedent in modern Japanese history.

In London, he said, the appointment is interpreted as an attempt to form a government capable of taking measures so humiliating to the Japanese people that no ordinary statesman could survive them. Reverence for the Emperor is being exploited to secure disciplined acceptance of the Allied terms.

To-night the formation of the new Cabinet was reported by the Japa-

(Continued on page 5)

Sewagram Not Enthused

WARDHA, August 16, (A. P. I.) The King's speech from the Throne has not given rise to any reaction of enthusiasm or increased hope in Congress circles in Sewagram.

Mahatma Gandhi has not offered any comment on the subject.

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Nanking To Be China's Capital

NEW YORK, August 16, (A. P. A.): Dr. T. H. Chang spokesman for the Chinese Government, said last night that Nanking, the pre-war capital of China, would be re-established as national capital, when the transfer from Chungking could be made.

CHINESE REDS CLASH WITH PRO-CHIANG GUERILLAS

Generalissimo Invites Communist Leader To Chungking

LONDON, August 16 (Reuter): Gen. Chu Teh, Commanding the Chinese Communist Eighteenth Army in North-West China, to-day challenged the right of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek to act for China in accepting the surrender of Japan.

Chinese Communist troops have clashed with guerilla forces owing allegiance to Generalissimo Chiang's Central Government at several points near Tsingtao and Tientsin, in north-east China, according to unofficial reports quoted in dispatches reaching New York from Chungking.

Generalissimo Chiang cabled to the Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-Tung, inviting him to come to Chungking immediately to discuss the present situation in China.

REDS' DEMAND

Chu Teh in a memorandum to the British, United States and Russian Ambassadors in Chungking insists on the Chinese Communists being represented at surrender. He reserves the right to dispute any arrangements, pacts or treaties made without his consent, it is reported by the Communist-controlled Yeman radio.

He based his demand on the contention that Communist troops had engaged 69 per cent of Japanese troops in China and 95 per cent of 'Puppet' troops fighting for Japan.

The French leader Gen. de Gaulle in a message to the people of French Indo-China, made this promise: "By their attitude in the face of the invader, by their fidelity towards France, the sons of Indo-China have shown themselves worthy of a broader national existence. At the moment France recovers Indo-China she solemnly declares herself ready to keep the commitments she has undertaken for the common good."

Chinese Reds Near Peiping

CHUNGKING, August 16 (APA):—Official Communists sources here said that Communist troops were near Peiping. The Communists issued a communique describing the progress of their operations but the text was not passed by the Central Government Censor. No major city other than Peiping is mentioned in the communique but reputable private sources said that clashes with the Central Government guerillas occurred at several points near Tientsin and Tsingtao.

OTHER COMMUNIST OBJECTIVES

Among Communist objectives were Hsuchow, strategic key point at the junction of the Tientsin, Pukow and Lunghai railroads, which the Japanese occupied in 1938 as a prelude to the battle for Hankow.

Unconfirmed reports, which must be classified as dubious until official confirmation is available, said that the pro-Government underground had already seized Control of Shanghai and was prepared to hold it until the arrival of airborne Chinese National forces restively awaiting the signal.

All reports agreed that the main Communist activity had centred in the north of the Yellow river, though the Communists were continuing infiltration into the Nanking-Shanghai area.

Various quarters here are busy speculating whether the Allies intend to or have stipulated that all the Japanese forces in China should surrender only to accredited Allied representatives.

CHIANG INVITES MAO

CHUNGKING, August 16, (Reuter): Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek has invited the Chinese Communist Leader, Mao Tse-Tung to come to Chungking immediately to discuss the situation, says a Reuter despatch.

The Generalissimo said: "It involves our national welfare; please don't decline."

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AZAD GREETS CHANG

GULMARG, August 16. (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, has to-day sent the following message of greetings to Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek, on the victory of China over Japan:

"With feelings of profound relief and joy I take this opportunity to offer my sincerest congratulations to the people of China on the victory over Japan.

"For eight years the indomitable spirit of the peoples of China had to struggle against the overwhelming forces of aggression and endure untold and soul-wearing agony. The story of their unflinching and passionate determination to regain their freedom at the cost of countless sufferings will constitute a glorious chapter of the world's history and will continue to inspire all those who cherish freedom as their birthright and who still struggle to attain it".

REFLECTIONS ON V-J. DAY

(From D. F. KARAKA, "Chronicle" Correspondent).

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—It is a far cry from Pearl Harbour. V-J Day is a mere formality. The Japanese are whipped and Japan as a power has been beaten into subjugation. Two whole Jap cities have been blasted with two single strikes and the weight of the Soviet Union has been thrown into the war against Japan.

As I write this sitting in a room on the seventh floor of a Saint Regis Hotel with the window looking out on the Manhattan landscape with its bracery of lights and silhouettes and skycrapers, I feel we have come to the end of the war. Far back I remember Chungking, war-scarred and standing together only with string and bamboo because the Japs had bombed every house and every wall in the city. I remember the Japs climbing up the Burma map from Lahshio into Myitkyina leaving the Allies not a single airfield between India and China. I remember the nights in Imphal with the Japs encircling the neighbouring hills and how our men ate the dust in more senses than one in that monotonous longdrawn war.

Next I remember, the Italian campaign—our Eighth Indian Division cleaning the Serchio Valley, partisans dying like flies on the mountainside with a song on their lips, hungry Italian children freezing in the biting winter, long line of crosses which marked the dead. I think of Paris once the city of song, now wearing the mantle of sorrow, maimed Frenchmen returning from concentration camps, widows and orphans with a hungry look in their eyes—the Tricolour flying but faded. I think of England pockmarked by the 'Blitz' gaps in the landscape, blackout in the streets, darkness everywhere—men who will never walk, men who will never see again the broken limbs, the broken lives. I remember Germany, too—town after town reduced to rubble and debris, gaping stillness, charred homes and crumbled ruins. I remember the last day at Rheims when the Germans surrendered—a beaten army, a tired worn-out people. All that was war.

Today in New York we wait hourly for the churchbells to ring and the sirens to blow. No more fitting place could there be for ushering in this new era of peace than this land of abundance which is both a forging house of human liberty and the granary of the world. It builds ships as easily as it cans peas. It has produced guns and butter. It has dropped atomic bombs in small parcels, even as it planes dropped bundles of foodstuff on Holland. It has finished the job and restored freedom where it was lost. Not for nothing has the Lady standing at the entrance to New York harbour so long carried the torch.

CORNERSTONE OF DURABLE PEACE

Dr. T. V. Soong On Sino-Soviet Treaty

LONDON, August 16 (Reuter).—The Moscow Radio today quoted the Chinese Prime Minister Dr. T. V. Soong as saying that the new Soviet-Chinese Treaty is the cornerstone for a durable peace in the Far East.

Dr. Soong who was leaving Moscow for Washington, added: "The sincerity shown by Generalissimo Stalin and M. Molotov during the conversations gives me confidence in the stability of Chinese-Soviet relations."

SOONG SIGNED SIX SECRET FACTS

LONDON, August 16 (A.P.A.)—It was reliably learned here today that the Chinese Premier, Dr. T. V. Soong, signed six secret agreements—one of them possibly settling the problem of the Chinese Communists—during his recent talks with Generalissimo Stalin in Moscow.

A treaty of friendship between Russia and China was announced last night.

Among other problems, which, London observers speculated, might have been solved in the six agreements, were those of the Sinkiang border and probably Russia's claims to railway and port facilities in Manchuria.

A link in Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway once ran through Japanese-occupied Manchuria; but after the Nipponese conquered the territory, the line was sold to the Chinese Puppet Government.

Atom Bomb Hits United Nations Charter

LONDON, August 16 (Reuter).—Britain's Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin tonight said that a great many of the assumptions on which the 'United Nations' Charter was based may have to be radically revised in view of the discovery of the atom bomb.

Addressing the preparatory commission of the United Nations he stressed the necessity "for so organising life that the reasons which used to impel nations to resort to armed force are substantially removed in future."

He thought that the argument "that we must either immediately constitute a super state, or the whole world will blow up" would however, tend to increase, rather than diminish, "the peril we apprehend."

Primate On Atomic Bomb

LONDON, August 16 (A.P.A.)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fischer, said today that "nobody can feel that the human conscience has not received a searing wound by the mere fact that half a million people in a moment were destroyed by the atomic bomb."

JAPS IN CHINA SURRENDER

NEW YORK, August 16 (Reuter).—Gen. Yasuji Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in China, has informed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that he agrees to surrender the Japanese armies in China, according to a Chungking message, quoting a trustworthy source.

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A. SUBBIAH,
GENERAL MANAGER.

U. S. Economy To Undergo Immediate Dislocation

COUNTRY FACES SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

NEW YORK, August 16, (Reuter): Reconversion to peace time footing of the vast industrial machine of the United States was begun within twelve hours of the end of war and America today faces both a speedy return of pre-war luxuries and the serious problem of a vast army of unemployed, says David Friedmann, Reuter's Correspondent in New York.

All manpower restrictions in the United States are removed as from yesterday and workers are at liberty to change their jobs, while employers can reduce or enlarge their staffs without official sanction.

What effects this sudden change will have on the labour market cannot be forecast with precision, but Mr. John W. Snyder, the United States Reconversion Director, last night prophesied "immediate and large dislocation" of American Economy.

The benefits Americans expect from reconversion in the immediate future include:

Better civilian food supplies through a sharp reduction of army requirements.

Unlimited petrol almost immediately. This in turn will encourage the motor industry to return to full civilian production. The first new cars are due to come off the assembly line in a few weeks and in Detroit, centre of the American motor industry it is expected that all plants will be fully worked within three months. The authorities cannot yet say how soon the export trade can fully resume.

Radio manufacturers merely await the word from Government to switch over to civilian production. They can put large numbers of receiving sets on the market within a month after that.

Heavy industry is ready to turn out farm machinery, railway engines and rolling stock to the limit of its capacity.

But, there will be—for some time at any rate—a gloomier side to this picture of busy production. Side by side with busy plants will stand ghost factories which have lost their war market and will have to wait for a place in the economy of peace. And it is expected that the army of unemployed will reach the peak of 7,000,000 before readjustment reduces this figure.

The Reconversion Director Mr. Snyder, is a 31-page statement, laying down United States' Government's general policy for the vast changeover from war to peace, announced that Government would not keep a single soldier or sailor in uniform in order to hold down the unemployment level. At least 7,000,000 men of American armed forces would be demobilised within the next 12 months—this being "The shortest and most efficient road back".

That the United States authorities expect any unemployment crisis to be merely a temporary phenomenon was borne out when Mr. Snyder added: "But we are not going back to a period or mass unemployment."

"Peacetime production vastly expanded over anything this or any other nation has ever seen"—that is how the man whose job it will be to watch over the great programme of reconversion summed up the Government's aims.

Measure to reduce taxation and give individuals and business houses relief from wartime rates are expected to be approved by Congress early next month. Early in the new year Congress is to make a general peacetime requisition of taration schedules. At present income-tax in the United States generally amounts to a deduction of 20 per cent of salary, adjustment and claims for relief being settled later.

STREET FIGHTING IN BUENOS AIRES

Mob Attack On "La Critica": Two Killed And Many Injured

BUENOS AIRES August 15. (Reuter): A mob several hundred crying, "Long Live Peron" (Vice-President Juan Peron), "Down with Democracy," besieged the offices of the evening newspaper "La Critica" tonight, flung bottles of petrol into the building through broken windows and tried to set the premises ablaze. They were unsuccessful, thanks to the fire precautions the "Critica" had already taken. The personnel of the newspaper defended themselves and there was shooting.

Fire Brigades clattered to the scene, but their efforts were impeded by excited men forming a human chain. Only after the police arrived with rifles, the mob dispersed leaving two dead and numerous injured.

Later other demonstrators paraded the streets shouting slogans favourable to democracies and carrying United Nations Flags. Street fighting still continues. There is a strong police cordon around the "Critica" offices. The pavements and roadway are stained with blood and littered with broken sticks, bludgeons and iron rods.

Lives Of Those Condemned More Valuable Than Interim Govt.

Kidwai Says Mahendra Was Quiet Worker Doing Mahatma's Constructive Work

LUCKNOW, August 16 (UPI):—Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, former Revenue Minister, in a statement says: "The execution of Mahendra Choudhury who had been known as a quiet worker devoting himself to Gandhiji's constructive programme, has shocked many of his friends in the United Provinces. The Viceroy's broadcast on June 15 pleading for 'forgive and forget' had led us to hope that their lives would be saved.

"In our Province more than a dozen youngmen locked up in cells of different jails are condemned to death. In some cases appeals are pending before the Privy Council and in others the cases are in appeal before the High Court or the Chief Court. Those dear and valuable lives have to be saved. We should make it clear that these lives are more valuable to us than the interim political settlement. The Government which can ignore the universal demand for commutation of death sentences cannot be believed to be serious in the offer of political settlement."

BIHAR GOVT.'S APOLOGIA

RANCHI, August 15. (A.P.I.): The Bihar Government in a press note issued to-day explains the circumstances leading to the recent execution of the condemned prisoner, Mahendra Choudhry.

The press note states that Mahendra Choudhry was tried and sentenced for taking part in an ordinary dacoity with murder, in which the victims were villagers. The occurrence had not taken place in the excitement of the 1942 disturbances, but on May 11, 1943, when 20 to 25 dacoits attacked the house of a well-to-do man of Ratan village in Monghyr district and carried off a loot valued at Rs. 14,000 after killing two villagers.

Mahendra Choudhry, according to the evidence accepted by the Sessions and the High Court, took a leading part in the dacoity, armed with a gun.

The death sentence was confirmed by the High Court on March 20, 1945 and the petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council was dismissed on June 11. No appeal by any person reached the Provincial Government till July 13.

From representations and agitation in the press it first appeared that the Congress or the Congress Socialist Party had interest in the man, the press note concludes.

FIRST INDIAN WOMAN AS INFORMATION OFFICER

NEW DELHI, August 16 (A.P.I.)—Miss Anjana Sayal, who holds a diploma in journalism from the Punjab University, has been appointed an Information Officer in the Department of Information and Broadcasting. She is the first Indian woman to hold this job.

Soldier Assaults Khemka's Son

CALCUTTA, August 16 (UPI):—Mr. Dinanath Khemka, a second-year student of St. Xavier's College and son of Mr. Madanlal Khemka, President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, while making along the Chowringhee yesterday afternoon was hit by a soldier as a result of which his upper lip was cut open. He had to be removed to hospital for stitches.

WAFDISTS WANT FRESH ELECTIONS

CAIRO, August 16 (Reuter).—The Egyptian Nationalist Party, Wafd, has presented a note to King Farouk asking for dissolution of the Egyptian Parliament and abolition of Martial Law.

The note says: "Thus only can free elections be held which will be truly representative of the nation's will."

INDIAN MURDERED IN GLASGOW

GLASGOW, August 15 (A.P.I.)—Robbery is believed to have been the motive for the murder of the 52-year old Indian pedlar, Hazara Singh, who was found dying in a Glasgow gutter with severe head injuries shortly before the midnight V-J bells rang out.

Glasgow detectives are searching for the assailants, believed to be two men seen walking away from the injured man and carrying suitcases.

EGYPT & UNITED NATIONS

CAIRO, August 16 (Reuter).—Prime Minister Nokrashy Pasha, today, declared that Egypt has done her full share in bringing about victory over Japan, and will spare no effort in collaborating with the United Nations in the great task of reconstruction.

CALCUTTA, August 15, (A. P. I.): Reversion to the Old Indian Standard Time as also Calcutta Time, now that the war has ended, is urged by the Indian Chamber of Commerce in a communication to the Government of India. The Chamber observes that the reversion would be very helpful to the public and business people.

Unholy Alliance Between Indian And British Industrialists

Merchants' Chamber Leaders' Indictment Of Industrialist Delegation's Transaction In Britain

A scathing indictment of what he considered to be an unholy alliance between the British and Indian industrialists for the management of Indian industries was made by Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia at the quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held in the Chamber's Hall, Churchgate, on Thursday evening. Mr. M. A. Master, president of the Chamber who occupied the chair criticised the reference to India in King's recent speech on the opening of the Parliament, and expressed the hope that the note of warning sounded by the Congress President to the effect that there could be no lasting peace in the world without freedom to India would find an active response from the Labour Party.

A resolution, amending Rule 14-A of the Constitution of the Chamber so as to grant every member present at the meeting the right to demand a poll was passed at the meeting.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia in the course of his remarks referred to the quotation in the statement of Mr. Birla to the effect that India will seek other markets if British industrialists wanted to acquire managerial control of India's post-war industries as a part of the terms for providing machinery and technical skill.

MORTGAGING THEIR MANAGERIAL RIGHTS?

The speaker informed the House that he had received information from London which showed that the process of mortgaging managerial rights over Indian industries had already begun. The speaker gave details of his information to indicate that certain Indian industries had concluded contracts with the British Companies the effect of which was to start. Indian Companies with such capital structures as would enable two classes of shares to be issued—shares of a higher denomination and shares of lower denominations—the British and the Indian industrialists taking up the bulk of the shares of the lower denomination whose voting rights were the same as those of the shares of the higher denomination. By such devices, said Mr. Kapadia, a complete alliance between the British and Indian industrialists was achieved on the Indian industrial front so far as management of Indian industries was concerned. The speaker further revealed that under the arrangement explained by him the British and the Indian managing agents were to share in the managing agency remuneration as also in the royalties to be paid to the British company. Besides, the Chairman and the Director of the Board were all subject to the approval of the British concern. It was also provided that no changes could be made in the Articles of Association which would disturb the equilibrium regarding the voting rights.

In the opinion of the speaker these arrangements were repugnant to the canons of patriotism, and he felt that the stage was reached when it had become necessary for the Committee of the Chamber to criticise the industrialists who entered into such unpatriotic deals.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT KING'S SPEECH

Earlier Mr. Master in the course of his presidential address expressed relief at the termination of the hostilities, and hoped that the discovery of the atomic bomb would help in protecting and not destroying humanity.

Referring to the King's speech he said:—

"When India is asking for independence, when Dominion Status with the right of secession was almost offered a couple of years ago, India is asked to be consoled now by the Labour Party with the "early realisation" of full self-government. From "progressive realisation" India is now promoted to "early realisation". The Labour Party has missed a golden opportunity to prove that they really mean business and want to co-operate with India as a free, independent and sovereign nation. The mere passing reference in the King's speech is bound to deepen our anxiety as regards India's political future and will only justify and confirm the warning of the leaders not to build any high hopes on the advent of the Labour Party into power.

ON AZAD'S WARNING

Let us, yet hope that the grave warning sounded by the President of the Congress, viz: "No peace can last long, if India is not allowed to function as a free country equal in status to the other great countries of the world" will yet find an active response from the Labour Party. Let them prove to the world that they are prepared to match their words to their deeds."

THEY CAN'T MORTGAGE INDIA'S MANAGERIAL RIGHTS

Referring to the Government's promise of rapid industrialisation of the country, Mr. Master said:—

"As you all know many of the existing industries in India have been worked to death in assisting the war effort. They, therefore, urgently need to replace their lost or worn-out machinery by the import of new plant and machinery from the U.K. or the U.S.A. Rapid industrialisation, however, means the establishment of new industries. India cannot do so unless necessary facilities are given to her for the import of machinery and plant for the starting of such industries in the country.

But she is prepared to pay an equitable price for technical skill just as she will pay for goods. If this position does not appeal to British industrialists, then India will have to knock at other doors, which will not be in the interests of India and Great Britain.

Mr. Master hoped that British industrialists would move with the times and would not still think of exercising managerial control but would be prepared to give technical help on the terms that they gave to Russia."

WHY VETO ON INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Continuing the speaker said: "It is hoped that attempts will not be made to mortgage away our industrial future either by giving control to foreigners in our industrial ventures or by giving them a share in the capital required to run them. It is reported by some of the responsible industrial leaders, who have returned to this country after visiting Great Britain and America, that they have received advice from responsible Government quarters that it would not be wrong to allow the foreigners to participate in the capital of Indian ventures to the extent of 30 per cent. It should not be forgotten that no foreigners are philanthropists. Their participation in Indian Industries will militate against India's economic freedom and political independence in the future as in the past. There has not been, or can, never be, generally cent per cent voting. It, will, therefore, be easily realised how even 10 or 15 per cent participation by foreigners in capital will give them not only the control of the industries, but it will also give them the opportunity of exercising the right and power of veto on such progress and development of the industry as may be prejudicial to the interests of the foreigners in the future.

Mr. Mahomed Husein Hasham Premji, the Vice-President of the Chamber emphasised the need for a truly national outlook on the part of the Government of India in all matters of trade and industry. An arrangement to enable them to obtain their industrial equipment at economic prices was the first essential of Government's trade policy. This alone could mitigate the fear expressed by Sir Chintaman Deshmukh that the "cessation of war-time demand is bound to lead to maladjustments in the structure of production".

INDO-BURMA RELATIONS

Referring to the return of Indians to Burma, Mr. Premji said:—

"Reports are prevalent that life is quickly returning to normal in Burma, business activities started, shops opened, industries rehabilitated and efforts made to generally reconstruct economic life. To help all this over 1,20,000 fresh Indian labourers are being taken to Burma. It is up to the Government of India to see that these people are allowed to settle down in Burma and their future rights and position safe-guarded. It will be appreciated, under these conditions that the demand of Indian evacuees for facilities to return to their former activity in Burma is just."

Ordeal Ahead Of Aryans

NEW DELHI, August 16 (A.P.I.)—"I am anxious and I must admit that Arya Samaj may have once again to pass through the ordeal of suffering and sacrifice to protect its religious rights," says Mr. Ghansyam Singh Gupta, President, All-India "Satyarth Prakash" Defence Committee, in a rejoinder to the Sind Government's notification concerning Chapter XIV of the "Satyarth Prakash."

Mr. Gupta adds: "If the Home Minister has correctly interpreted the Government notification in his Press interview on Monday that the present ban applies not only to Chapter XIV, published separately, but also to the whole book containing all the fourteen chapters, then their plea of exceptional circumstances becomes a mere screen."

Mr. Gupta proceeds: "They have not only forbidden the printing and publishing in certain specified languages, which include Sindhi and Urdu, but also 'importation' into Sind of the Chapter. The Home Minister's interpretation makes the Government's profession of their desire not to interfere with the religious belief and observances' bereft of all realities.

"It is a well-known fact that most of the Hindus in Sind know only Sindhi or Urdu and not Hindi. The Arya Samaj cannot distribute even among these people, any copies of "Satyarth Prakash" mutilated.

Mr. Gupta concludes: "The ban, imposed against a very small minority and under limited powers, shows what would be in store for minorities if the Muslim League ministry were in full power. It is clear beyond doubt, and we must not lose sight of the fact, that our complaint must be against the Muslim League Ministry of Sind.

"I very much regret to say that the promises given by Sind leaders have not been fulfilled. The method of negotiation and persuasion has not as yet been able to bring up the barest justice. I am anxious to avoid a conflict, if possible. But I must admit that the Arya Samaj may have once again to pass through the ordeal of suffering and sacrifice to protect its religious rights. In fact, the question affects the elementary liberty of all faiths and professions.

Incentive For Films To Further Indo-U. S. Amity

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 16 (Reuter). Mr. Brue Newbery, who has joined the Republic Studio as Film Supervisor for India, the Far East Australia and New Zealand, stated today that there would be "constructive effort towards giving India pictures that will promote better relationship between America and the Orient."

Mr. Newbery is well-known to the film industry in India and has spent over 11 years in India and China as Twentieth Century Fox representative. He was until recently Honorary Film Adviser to the Indian Government.

The Japanese collapse has led to the big expansion of the Republic concern's plans for India and the Far East.

Mr. Newbery will begin activities in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Lahore.

REWARD Rs. 5000
END GREY HAIR

De LUX HAIR OIL No. 501 restores hair, possessing the qualities of their natural black colour permanently. Three phials (Full course) for Rs. 3|- per phial. Three phials (Full course) for Rs. 5,000|- would be paid as reward of Rs. 5,000|- would be proves the ingenuineness of the claim. Offer is too late.

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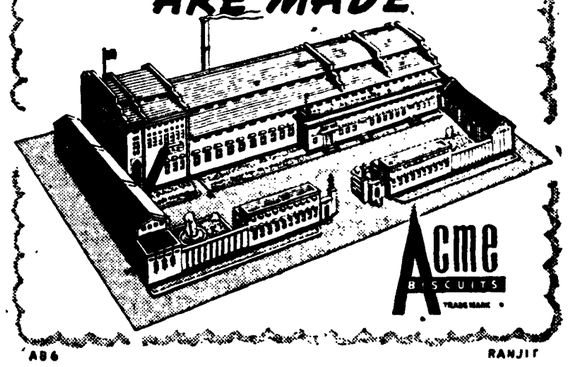

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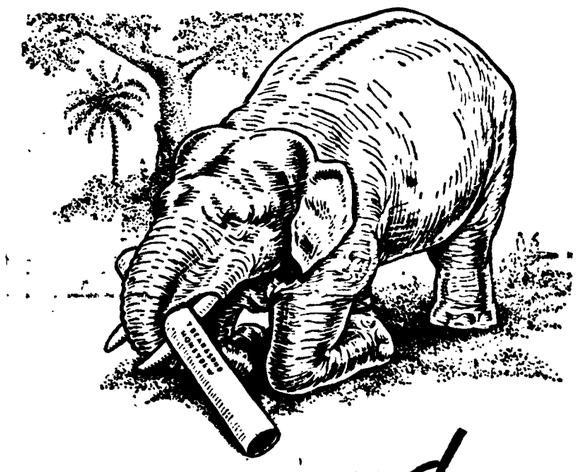

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101st WEEK

RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S

SHAKUNTALA

(ALL COLOURED COPY)

Starring: JAYASHREE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 Sat., Sun. 1-15 p.m.

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2nd BIG WEEK

CREATING NEW BOX OFFICE RECORD!

SHALIMAR PICTURES' Triumph of Triumphs

MUN-KI JEET

Produced & Directed by: W. Z. AHMED.

A SUNRICH Release.

Starring: NEENA, SHYAM, TIWARI, PRAKASH, GEETA NIZAMI & others.

KAMAL TALKIES

Daily: 4, 7 & 10

Sun., Holi. Mat. at 1-30

Advance Booking: 10 to 12 & 3 to 6 P.M.

9TH WEEK OF PACKED-HOUSES

PRAKASH'S

VIKRAMADITYA

PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADIB, RANJANA.

Direction: VIJAY BHATT

Daily: 4, 7, 10.

Mat. at 1 on Sun. SUPER

Ad. Booking 9 to 11, 5 to 6, 7-15 to 8-15.

(An EVERGREEN Release).

THE BEST PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY

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Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

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Sunday Morning 19th August, 1945, at 9-45 a.m.

Rates: Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 15-0-0

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3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

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The rollicking, scintillating comedy team of 'No Time For Love" back again in another streamlined, rib-rousing comedy riot!

CLAUDETTE COLBERT FRED MACMURRAY in Paramount's

"PRACTICALLY YOURS"

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Also—Latest War News

Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.

Claudette COLBERT, Paulette GODDARD, Sonny TUFTS, in

"SO PROUDLY WE HAIL"

2nd WEEK!

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Warner's Top Hit

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NEW EMPIRE

14TH WEEK

NAVIN'S GLORIOUS DEVOTIONAL

BHARATHARI

SURENDRA, MUMTAZ SHANTI.

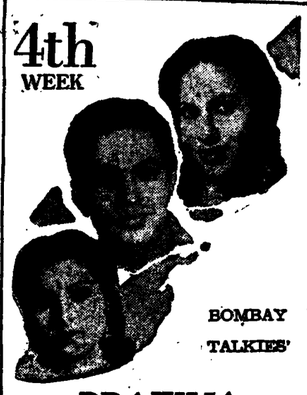
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m. Matinee Sunday At 1-15 P. M.

Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30, 3 to 6-30.

Royal Opera House

(Ajit Release)

4th WEEK



BOMBAY TALKIES'

PRATIMA

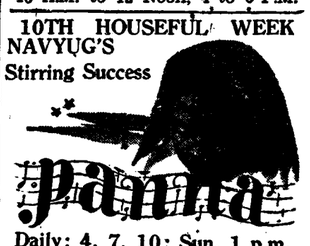
Starring: Swarnalata, Dileep Kumar, Shahnawaz, Jyoti

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7, 10 P.M. Sat. Sun. 1 P.M.

Advance Booking— 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, 4 to 6 P.M.

10TH HOUSEFUL WEEK NAVYUG'S Stirring Success



Daily: 4, 7, 10; Sun. 1 p.m.

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NEW THEATRES' DYNAMIC DOCUMENT OF REVOLT IN HAND

"HAMRAHI"

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WITH MANY NEW STARS: RADHA MOHAN, BINATA BOSE, REKH MITRA

New Theatres Mean ART & LIFE

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 9, 2001
Muslim: Ramjan 8, 1364
Parsi: Aspandarmad 18, 1314
Sunrise: 7-20 a.m., Sunset 8-5 p.m.
Hightide: 7-45, 18-21
Lowtide: —, 12-32

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain. Study Class from 'Echoes from the Orient" by W. Q. Judge at 6-15 p.m today.

GATHA SOCIETY: Mr. S. N. Kanga will deliver a lecture on "The Order of Creation" (today) at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall, Apollo Street.

PUBLIC LECTURE: At Bahai Hall, Telli Road, Andheri on "Universal Fear and its Remedy" by Dr. Habib Manji and "Spiritual Life" by Mr. M. H. Ilmi at 7 p.m today.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY GOSHALA AND PINJRAPOLE CONFERENCE: At 4-30 p.m. today at Madhav Baug, Bhuleshwar under the presidentship of His Holiness Shri Goculnathji Maharaj. Sir Datarsinh, Hon. Cattle Utilisation Adviser to Government of India, to inaugurate.

BOMBAY OFFICE WORKERS UNION: With a view to revitalising and making them a formidable force a meeting of all office workers and peons will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in Mangrol Mansion, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay 1. M/s. S. W. Patil, Abidali, Ashok Mehta and others will address.

TIME-BARRED CLOTH: H. N. Rangoonwala and Vithaldas Gokuldas, of Bombay City, have been convicted and fined Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 50, respectively, for possessing time-barred cloth.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: If there be no heavy rains the Municipal Commissioner will meet elected members of Ward No. 19, tomorrow (Saturday) at 6-51 a.m. (B.T.),. at the Kermani Market Junction of Arthur Road and DeLisle Road) and go round with them in the Ward.

VICTORY BROADCASTS

The following special programme in celebration of the victory of the United Nations will be broadcast today from Bombay. Special Victory songs in Gujerati and Marathi will be heard from 11-00 a.m. to 11-20 a.m. The AIR Orchestra conducted by D'Amel will present at 11-20 a.m. compositions woven round the theme of Victory.

At 1-40 p.m. Douglas Smith presents a programme entitled "Dance Music of Great Britain, America and Russia". At 4-20 p.m. listeners can tune on to a documentary feature in Marathi entitled "War in the East" written by B. V. Nadkarni. This feature will be followed by a Hindustani talk entitled "The World Tomorrow" by S. S. Desnavi.

At 7-00 p.m. Mr. R. E. Bakhale will broadcast a talk in Marathi on "The Future". At 8-45 p.m. R. N. Currey will read a selection of poems woven around the theme peace. Finally from 10-00 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. AIR Bombay will present a Victory Symphony composed by Walter Kaufmann and played by the full AIR Orchestra. The day's programmes will be concluded at 11-00 p.m. with Indian Music.

TODAY ON RADIO

FRIDAY AUGUST 17.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Avadabai Sangekar. 8-45 Dilruba. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Light Selection. 9-30 Haridas Paleja. 9-45 Mohammad Ahmad (Tabla).

12-30 p.m. Popular Stage Hits. 12.45 News (M). 12.50 News (G). 12.55 News (H). 1-0 Ghazalen and Qawwaliyan. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 2.30 For Women. 4.20 School Broadcast. 5-0 Mohammad Abdur Rab. 5.15 D. G. Marathe. 5.35 Selections. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5.55 Locals. 6-0 Hira Bai Satarkar (Vocal). 6.20 Do Din Ka Mela. 6-30 News (E). 6.40 News (H). 6.45 Mohammad Abdur Rab. 7-0 The Diary of a Phillipine (M). 7.15 Mohammad Ahmad. 7-30 Thumli. 7.45 Music from Film. 8.0 Haridas Paleja. 8.15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8.45 AIR Orchestra. 9-0 News (H). 9.20 News (E). 9.30 B. B. C. News. 9.40 Hamir on Violin. 9-45 World Affairs (B. B. C.). 10.0 Hira Bai Satarkar (Vocal). 10.20 Haridas Paleja. 10.30 Avadabai Sangekar.

TWO DEAD IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The four days continuous rain has had its disastrous effect on certain old buildings which are in a state of dilapidation.

One of those buildings Jivaraj Mansion situated at Frere Road (Fort) collapsed early this morning. It was not a full house collapse but a partial one. Only the back portion of the building was effected. The back roof and the side walls gave way beneath the heavy and continuous down pour of rain.

Several fire fighters with Ambulance cars came on the spot. But the fire fighters seemed to be of no use. Only manual labour was required to escavate from within the debris, three persons who were said to have been buried or trapped within.

Immediate services were rendered by the men of the Fire Brigade under the supervision of an experienced officer Mr. Sivaji Guru.

During the search and excavation an old man with injuries about 60 years of age who was gasping for breath was removed to the hospital. Two men were found dead under the debris. And one old lady was said to be still lying inside.

Additional Holiday In Sind

KARACHI, August 15 (A.P.I): The Sind Government has notified Saturday August 18 to be a local holiday in addition to public holidays on Thursday and Friday.

The Government desires and requests that all hotels, restaurants and clubs should be kept open on these days and have relaxed the Sind Shop Assistants' Act, the Rationing Rules and the Sind Electricity Control Order for these days.

SHILLONG, August 14. (A. P. I.): The Congress Coalition and Independent Muslim Parliamentary Party met here this afternoon to consider the question whether they should withdraw their support to the present Assam Ministry. After discussions the meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

GONDAL RULER ENTERTAINED

Group photo taken on the occasion of a luncheon party in honour of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Gondal given by Haji Habib Tarmohamed Janoo at the Taj Mahal Hotel last week.

City Celebrates Victory

1,500 Troops To Be Entertained At Canteens

BOMBAY, Thursday. Servicemen in Bombay celebrated "VJ-Day", in a variety of ways—but all in the same spirit of unbounded enthusiasm not unmingled with relief.

An ENSA variety party entertained the Servicemen at the Town Hall Canteen last night. To-night a gala dance has been arranged at the same canteen. The real climax will be reached on Monday with a right royal lunch also at the Town Hall Canteen and a Victory dinner at the Jehangir Canteen that night catering for upwards of 1,500 other ranks—the guests of Bombay's citizens, the expenses being met from generous contributions for the purpose.

Area and Sub-Area, to whom the end of the war has not brought a breathing space, it having been decided not grant holidays for the present, snatched a few minutes from time to organise a dance at the C. J. Hall for Friday. The band of the South Lancashire Regiment has been engaged to play for the dancing.

Out of town at Thana an Indian Artisan Works Company has arranged a "burra khana" to be followed by a "tamasha". The Secretariat and other public buildings including the railway offices were decorated and illumined with flood lights.

SPECIAL PEACE PRAYER AT FASALI TEMPLE

Under the auspices of the Petit Fasali Atashkadeh a Special Thanksgiving Peace Prayer will be held on Saturday, August 18, at 44, New Marine Lines. At 5-15 p.m. Dastur Bode will perform the Jashan ceremony which will be followed by Hambandagi. Dastur Bode will deliver a special thanksgiving sermon.

Plea For Shia-Sunni Understanding

Husseinbhoy Lalljee's Reply To League Chief

Mr Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, M.L.A. (Central), in the course of a statement says:

I have carefully read what Mr. Mohomedali Jinnah is said to have spoken at the Kaiser-Baug meeting on Sunday evening. I have also read a short account of what Mr. Chundrigar of Ahmedabad who presided at that meeting, said.

So far as Mr. Chundrigar is concerned, I will only say that it will never pay anyone to try to blackguard others. As a lawyer he must certainly know that it is only when a lawyer has a bad case that he indulges in abuse.

As regards what Mr. Jinnah has said, namely, that he had seen before him at the meeting Shias, Sunnis, Momins Memons, Khojas, Bohris, I confess I am unable to follow the difference he has made, because Momins and Memons are Sunnis, and Khojas and Bohras are Shias. Besides it is a wellknown fact that at any meeting in Bombay, of whatever nature or on whatever subjects, it is usual that one finds all the classes of people, and the mere presence of a few of different classes of people does not make a meeting representative of all classes; in fact, in Bombay there are people who attend meetings out of curiosity and more so when they are held in the evening when people have leisure.

SHIAS IGNORED

With regard to Mr. Jinnah's sounding a note of warning by saying that the enemy was at the gates and that, therefore, it was incumbent upon all Muslims to close their ranks and unite to vindicate their national character and national claim, and his reference to the British nation as to how they manifested their complete solidarity as soon as enemy bombs rained hell over their country, may I point out that the British nation had at least more than one party when the enemy was, at the gates, and the first act of the British statemenship was to invite all the parties to coalesce? Not only that but it was the British statesmanship which invited the Labour Party to be in the Cabinet, and the last act of Mr. Churchill was to take with himself Mr. Attlee at the conference of the three Great Powers, to Berlin. He never considered any personal feelings or grounds, nor even the attacks that were being made on him and his party and even the feelings that were roused at the electon, but he felt it his duty to take his opponent with him, the only consideration was that his opponent was a good Britisher and the opposing party was entitled to that consideration when such an important position had arisen, and I submit, it is only in this spirit that one can get unity.

It is necessary to note that since some time it is that Shia Muslims have been begging the Muslim League and the Muslim leaders, who claim to represent all the Muslim to protect them and to consider their claim, and what has been the response? No notice!

I make it quite clear that if the Muslim League and Mr. Jinnah are out to crush the Shia Muslims, let me tell him that it is now 1300 years past that Shias have not been washed out of this earth and their firm belief is that they never will be.

I would also point out that Iran has a population of one crore and fifty lakhs Shias. They are in the midst of other Muslim States and they have survived, and it is because of the sense of fairness and acknowledgment of the right of all sects to exist independently, which is prevalent amongst both Sunnis and Shias, that today Iran stands not only amongst them but by them and so well.

It is necessary, and statesmanship demands, that facts should be faced, and all that I can tell and wish to tell my Muslim brethren is "Please put your house in order, give everyone his due rights and please do not be carried away with the idea that you will be able to do what Muslims all over the world have not tried to do, that is, to remove a sect because it does not and will not follow all the religious principles of the other, however small it may have become.

Let me make it quite clear that I am not against creating unity and that I still feel and honestly feel that if even now honest attempts are made to bring about a fair and equitable arrangement between the Shias and the Sunnis, and if the Shias are given protection as others have been given, so far as their political and economic interests are concerned, and if something could be devised which would not allow bitterness to be roused, that is, by keeping back religious questions from among the masses a great deal of good will result, but for this it is incumbent on the Leaders to meet together.

****

DAY OF THANKSGIVING

H. E. the Governor of Bombay hopes that heads of religious communities in Bombay Province will co-operate in observing Sunday, August 19, as a special day of prayer and thanksgiving for the victory of the Allies over Japan and that as many of the public as possible will attend the services.

****

"Restore Civil Liberties"

N. M. Joshi Says Politicals Must Be Freed Now That Victory Is Won

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., has issued the following statement:

"We must immediately take up the problems arising out of peace. During the years of the war, India suffered terribly both economically and politically. If victory is to mean anything to our workers and if their faith in the high aims of the war is to be maintained intact a supreme effort has to be made not only to relieve the privations but to give them a better standard of life and full employment and provide them complete social security.

"During the war the people of India have also gone through unprecedented political repression and suppression of civil liberties. If war has been fought and won for the establishment and protection of democracy not only the political prisoners ought to be immediately released, and civil liberties restored but the promise of full freedom must be unconditionally implemented."

CITY MOURNS DEATH OF B. G. PARELKAR

On Sunday Aug. 12, a public meeting to express sorrow at the sad demise of the late Mr. Bhagvantrao Parelkar, the Municipal Corporator of 'F' Ward was held under the Presidentship of Dr. Alban D'Souza the Mayor of Bombay. Dr. Sorab Mehta moved the condolence resolution describing the meritorious services rendered by the deceased.

Advocate Vedak Solicitor Goregaonkar, Mr. Dost Mahamad Mr. S. S. Navre of Shradhanand Mahilashram, Mr. Nath, Mr. Sitaram Keni, Mr. Kondaye, Mr. K. S Parelkar, Mr. Chandore and Mr. Abraham Penkar spoke on the resolution praising the social service rendered by the late Parelkar.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Among the audience following present persons were present:—Mr. N. V. Modak, the City Engineer, Dr. Chitnis Mr. K. H. Dhamdhere, the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha, Com Jogiekar, Mr. R. T. Masurkar of Lokmanya Seva Mandal, Mr Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Abdul Kadar, Mr. Mahadeshwar and several others.

The following is the translation of the message sent by Mr. B. G. Kher:

The death of Mr. Bhagavantrao Parelkar is a great loss to the City of Bombay. Those who came in contact with him always held him in high esteem on account of his sincerity in work and devotion to social service. I regret that I cannot attend the meeting. May his soul rest in peace.

'Country Craft Workers' Strike Ends

The workers working on country craft in the Bombay Harbour who were on strike since 7th instant in response to the call of their Union, resumed work on Sunday as a result of the amicable settlement, brought about between the Union and Boat owners through the mediation of the Regional Labour Commissioner.

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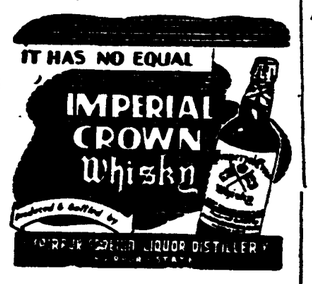

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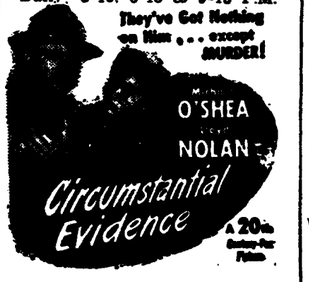

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WEATHER CHART

POONA, August 16, (A.P.I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past twenty-four hours, from January 1, 1945 and departure from the normal recorded at 0830 hours (I. S. T.), on August 16, 1945:—

Ahmedabad 89 77 1.1 21.2 minus 0.5, Akola 87 65 0.8 17.8 minus 2.8, Allahabad 98 78 0.8 14.6 minus 10.4, BOMBAY 81 76 1.0 81.0 plus 28.9, Calcutta 89 79 0.1 26.8 minus 14.4, Cawnpore 94 80 0 10.8 minus 11.5, New Delhi 88 79 0.1 9.9 minus 7.7, Jacobabad 104 85 0 5.6 plus 2.5, Lahore 98 80 0 17.0 plus 8.2, Lucknow 92 63 0 13.8 minus 12.1, Madras 97 80 0 12.2 plus 0.7, Nagpur 88 75 0.4 41.0 plus 9.9, Patna 90 79 0.1 18.7 minus 9.7.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

A great man never feels great.
A small man never feels small.
—From the Chinese.

The Bombay Chronicle

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S WARNING

The war is over but the more difficult struggle for peace is still ahead of humanity and particularly of the victors. The future is full of concern for those who care for peace and happiness in the world. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, has in his statement from Gulmarg effectively voiced that concern on behalf of India. He goes to the root of the issue on which the future of humanity depends when he insists that Allied victory will be "the false dawn of a fugitive peace" if the world is not to be spared henceforth "the greed of the powerful and the humiliation and exploitation of the weak", for they constitute the underlying causes of the war. As the Congress President points out, it is under the influence of these twin factors that the aggressors plunged the world into the most devastating of all wars. But has the lesson been learnt?

The present mood of the victors is that of the triumphant conquerors of old days. The satisfaction and pride of victory threaten the one great lesson of this war. They are ignoring the future. The Congress President rightly makes a pointed reference to the Potsdam agreement about Germany, which is dangerously like "a repetition of Versailles", a victors' deal, the consequences of which are only too tragically before the world. Nor is that the only danger to peace. Imperialist greed is already at work in South-East Asia, where what is sought to be effected is merely "a change of masters" or rather the reversion of dominated countries and peoples to old masters. Maulana Abul Kalam, in sounding his note of warning, has voiced the anxious and urgent feelings of the entire country. And he also represents the sentiment of the entire country when referring to India in particular he says: "No peace can last long if India is not allowed to function as a free country equal in status to the other great countries of the world". The thought of what the world has suffered and of the infinitely greater suffering which is otherwise in store for humanity ought to sober the victors into a full realisation of their true obligations.

Hindi And Hindustani

The correspondence between Gandhiji and Babu Purshotamdas Tandon regarding the relations between the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and the Hindustani Prachar Sabha and Gandhiji's resignation from the former body raises several important issues which deserve to be clearly understood. One is how precisely Hindustani differs from Hindi and Urdu or how the three languages differ from one another. Whatever might have been the position some generations ago or when the Hindi Sammelan was started, it is now generally recognised that literary Hindi, as distinct from popular Hindi, and literary Urdu are two distinct languages, the former containing a larger percentage of words from Sanskrit than Urdu can assimilate, and the latter containing a large proportion of words of Persian and Arabic origin than Hindi can assimilate. All Universities in India recognise the two languages as distinct, though containing much that is common. It is also generally recognised that the language spoken by the common man in Northern India, particularly in rural areas, contains a great deal more that is common, including a small or fair proportion of classical words which are already assimilated or capable of being easily assimilated by both Hindi and Urdu. This language is now generally called Hindustani and it is this which bids fair to be in course of time the "lingua franca" of India, of course, with due efforts to popularise it.

All these views are accepted by Gandhiji, but Mr. Tandon says that the Hindi Sammelan regards Urdu, not as a distinct language, but as only a style of Hindi yet "propagates only the general style of Hindi and not the Urdu Style." Now, it is quite permissible for a Hindi academy to confine itself to the development of Hindi, so long as it regards Urdu as a distict language. But if the Sammelan regards Urdu as only a style of Hindi, it is but fair that it should seek to promote both the styles and both the scripts, Nagari and Urdu.

However, in the interests of a common language, of which every Indian should have at least a working knowledge, a separate institution is necessary for the promotion of Hindustani. Gandhiji also rightly insists that for the development of Hindustani literature and cultural and communal unity every Indian should learn both the Nagari and the Urdu scripts. Learning a script is a question of a few days yet a new script gives the learner access to vast literature and through it to the mind and culture of a great sister community. It is a pity that a leader like Mr. Tandon does not seem to appreciate this view about the necessity of every Indian learning both the scripts.

Frankly Speaking

King Speaks Socialism

The King's speech, which is really a statement in outline of the Government's policy and programme and is written by the Ministers in office, contains little that is of any striking interest save in regard to domestic matters. In this respect it is, for Britain, almost a historic speech. King George the Sixth spoke Socialism, something which no British King had ever done. But then Britain never had an effective "Labour-Socialist" Government in office. For the first time Labour has come into power. And its programme does constitute a beginning. The Trades Disputes Act, which had nearly crippled Trade Unions and Labour, is to go. Its repeal, long delayed, will fittingly mark the triumph of Labour over the Tories. Inspired by, among others, Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir John (now Lord) Simon, the Conservatives and their allies extracted the fullest advantage out of their successful crushing of the General Strike in 1926. The victors wrote a kind of Versailles peace. And it worked for a good many years.

Interesting Contrast

But it could not work for ever, as victors always so fondly hope. Now Labour has come into its own and out goes the Trades Disputes Act. That is not all. The Mines and the Bank of England are to be nationalised. Private ownership of the Mines and the consequent sufferings have been a moral and social scandal which is now to be removed. Even more important is the nationalisation of the Bank of England, hitherto run by individuals in the interests of the "city" and the "privileged classes." They dictated the economic life of Britain as also of a good part of the world. The Bank of England was the greatest bastion of Conservative-Capitalist Britain. Labour is thus making a good beginning. But it is interesting and highly instructive to note that democracy and the beginnings of Socialism are intended strictly for home. The Empire is to be preserved in all its imperial and Tory glory. Indeed, Mr. Attlee could not find anything better than to speak of the colonies in terms of "our territories".

Welcome Clemency

It is good news that the death sentences passed on the seven Ashti and Chimur Prisoners have been commuted by the Viceroy, evidently in view of the Victory celebrations and in response to nation-wide appeals. Would that the death sentence passed on Mahendra Choudhury had been stayed in response to similar appeals. The prospect of victory and of a representative Government assuming responsibility for justice demanded the postponement of the execution. There was every possibility of his life being lawfully saved. However, the Viceroy may be thanked for at least saving the lives of the Ashti and Chimur prisoners. There is also room for a much wider exercise of clemency on a scale worthy of the occasion and of the Viceroy's plea of "forget and forgive".

Release Politicals

The case of numerous prisoners detained without any trial stands on a different footing. Their immediate release will be an act of elementary justice, not of clemency. Indeed, they ought to have been released long ago, immediately after Gandhiji had given an assurance that he would not embarrass Government with any militant campaign during the war. It was perhaps thought then that some of the prisoners might not fully carry out Gandhiji's instructions and might thus embarrass Government, if released. But now that the war has ended, there should not be the slightest delay in their release. There can be no justification whatsoever for their continuing to be detained on mere suspicion. Indeed, it will also be both just and expedient to release all political prisoners. Finally, we agree with Mr. N. M. Joshi that civil liberties in general, so drastically restricted these many years, should be restored completely and immediately.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Sometimes a wife can read her husband like a blank book.

★ ★ ★

The palmist has no use for the man who is afraid to show his hand.

★ ★ ★

A young widow with a fortune is fortunate if she remains a widow.

★ ★ ★

Our idea of a modest man is one who can keep his opinion of himself to himself.

★ ★ ★

Women all have a lot to say about model husbands, but they all want a different model.

★ ★ ★

It is an easy matter for the average man to acquire a flow of language. All he has to do is to step on a tack with his bare foot.

FOURTEEN YEARS OF JAP AGGRESSION

The Mukden Incident

By VERNON BARTLETT

On the night of September 18, 1931, there was an explosion near Mukden, in Manchuria. According to the Tokyo Government, part of the track of the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway had been destroyed by Chinese soldiers.

No reasonable explanation has ever been given of certain strange facts. For example, how were passengers in the Changchun-Mukden Express able to pass over the line without realising it was no longer there? Why did the Chinese choose for their alleged attack a spot within 200 yards of Japanese soldiers practising defence exercises? How could Japanese staff work be so perfect that all their forces in Manchuria and some of those in Korea were brought into action the same night? Why were some of those forces under orders even before the explosion had taken place?

Why were the 10,000 Chinese soldiers in the local barracks so unprepared for reprisals, after an incident they were accused of perpetrating, that they were overwhelmed almost without firing a shot in self-defence? Why was nobody allowed to visit the scene of the explosion and why, even at the subsequent inquiry carried out by Lord Lytton and the League of Nations Commission, was practically no evidence about it even produced?

There can be no more certainty that the Japanese faked the Manchuria incident than that the Nazis set fire to the Reichstag. But in both cases, circumstantial evidence is very strong and in both cases reprisals were taken which clamped the rule of bullies and butchers on a large area of the earth's surface.

Japanese generals who decided that an explosion outside Mukden would give them an excuse for the annexation of Manchuria and subsequent attacks on China south of the Great Wall bear a terrible responsibility for the atomic bombs that have been used to destroy their compatriots and their cities.

TANAKA MEMORIAL

The famous memorial drawn up by General Tanaka in 1927 had laid down how the conquest of China must precede the conquest of the rest of the world.

In 1937 the rest of the world was worried by Hitler, so another "incident" occurred near Marco Polo Bridge outside Pekin, and within a day or two Pekin and Tientsin had been occupied.

A month later came the turn of Shanghai, still scarred by fighting after the Manchurian affair, and the Chinese began their long trek inland carrying on their shoulders parts of the machinery with which they hoped to build up new industries and make new weapons of defence.

I had seen German and Italian bombs falling on Spanish soil during the Civil War, but it was in Canton that I first saw the horror of air raids on an overcrowded city—so pale a picture of what was later to happen to the cities of Japan. And it was in Shanghai that I first saw Japanese military policemen strutting around as lords of creation.

In the interval between the alleged bomb of Mukden and the atomic bomb of Hiroshima, millions have died and the standards of civilised behaviour have been so menaced that one is tempted to wonder whether they can survive. Small children have become accustomed to the sight of undignified, grotesque corpses. The Japanese, who planned the Mukden incident 14 years ago, have helped to spread their own cruelty and cynicism across the world's surface. But retribution has been unbelievably terrible.

The hope that mankind may be worthy of its powers is strangely encouraged by the pity that is mingled with our joy. Even the dacoits, cruelties and tortures of the last 14 years have not crushed the qualities of gentleness and mercy and have not checked the determination of our peoples to put an end to war.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY IN STRIKING ACTIONS

Gallant Service On Sea Lanes Helps To Hasten Victory

To the Royal Indian Navy victory represents the climax of unremitting effort against Japan ever since she made her unprovoked attack on the British Commonwealth and the United States. Its ships have played their part in the wide spaces of the Indian Ocean, in Indian waters and on the coast and among the *chaungs* of Burma, while in India itself Naval shore establishments have worked all out to bring about "V-J" Day.

When Japan entered the war, the Royal Indian Navy had completed its task of helping to free the western area of the Indian Ocean from the influence of the two European partners of the Axis. The large programme of expansion undertaken earlier in the war was well under way, and more men, ships and shore facilities were available for the stern tasks ahead. It was a time when the United Nations' Naval resources were stretched to the utmost, and the Royal Indian Navy's role in supplementing them in this theatre of war was of vital importance.

With the loss of Singapore, the Royal Navy had been deprived of its great Far Eastern base. Its gallant part in the Malayan campaign and the Dutch East Indies sequel had resulted in a not inconsiderable loss of personnel and ships. "It was a black time for us", Admiral Sir James Somerville confessed in a broadcast last year, referring to conditions as he found them on taking over command of the Eastern Fleet in March 1942. India and Ceylon were directly threatened.

EVACUATION SERVICE

While reinforcements were flowing into the Malayan sector and when subsequently evacuation had to be carried out, the Royal Indian Navy's escort vessels gave valuable help in undertaking convoy duties, for which their excellent anti-submarine and anti-aircraft equipment well fitted them. Two new sloops, H.M.I.S. 'Jumna' and H.M.I.S. 'Sutlej', beat off air attacks on vessels convoyed by them. Last warship to leave Batavia before it fell, H.M.I.S. 'Jumna' shot down at least four Japanese bombers, while H.M.I.S. 'Sutlej's' exploits included gallant rescue and salvage work during the bombing of Singapore harbour. When later the tide of Japanese aggression overflowed into Burma, H.M.I. ships escorted convoys and patrolled constantly; their gunners helped in driving off Japanese aircraft and shelled enemy positions ashore; and in at least one town Indian Naval ratings helped to maintain essential services ashore. When evacuation at points on the coast line was decided on, they shepherded to safety vessels containing personnel and valuable stores.

The last convoy to leave Rangoon was escorted by H.M.I.S. 'Hindustan', who had earlier done useful work in putting off parties of Japanese proceeding in waterways nearby. H.M.I.S. 'Sutlej', in addition to assisting in the evacuation of many Indian refugees, kept watch on the coast near Akyab, to prevent Jap craft from penetrating northwards. Among other H.M.I. ships engaged in Burma waters were H.M.I.S. 'Haideri', who was employed at one period bombarding Jap strongpoints, and H.M.I.S. 'Indus', sunk in an air raid at Akyab, her guns blazing to the last.

THEIR MAINTENANCE

For maintenance, now that Singapore was gone, the Royal Navy relied on the dockyard facilities of India and South Africa. At Bombay H.M.I.S. Naval Dockyard now assumed heavier responsibilities in the refitting and repairing of warships, and, working to capacity, did magnificent work, worthily maintaining its 200-year-old tradition. Similarly, in every Naval shore establishment in India an all-out effort was made to further the build-up of seapower. Wireless stations manned by R.I.N. personnel became even more important links in the world-wide chain of Naval communications, the bulk of the load of signal traffic in the Eastern theatre falling on them. In seeing to the defensive equipment of merchantmen, and in many other ways shore staffs gave of their best to the war effort, while training establishments were steadily turning out men for the R. I. N.'s new ships and, when required, providing instructional facilities for personnel from other Navies.

ENCOUNTER WITH JAP RAIDERS

At sea H.M.I. ships ensured that the approaches to our ports were clear of mines, carried out patrols, and escorted shipping bringing essential reinforcements and supplies to India, now the springboard for the counter-offensive against the Japanese. It was in November 1942, while escorting a tanker in a lonely part of the Indian Ocean that H. M. I. S. 'Bengal', with the tanker fighting gallantly alongside her, engaged two Japanese surface raiders, each ten times her size and far more heavily armed. One raider was sunk, the other made off.

The 24 months that followed witnessed, at first gradually, later with gathering speed, a revolutionary change in the Naval situation in the Indian Ocean. During the late autumn of 1942 and winter of 1942-43 it had been necessary to withdraw some ships of the Royal Navy to take part in the operations in North Africa. The success attending Allied arms in the Mediterranean area, however, enabled reinforcements to be sent to the Eastern Fleet, which, as part of the South-East Asia Command under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, became in a position to take the offensive against the Japanese and to re-assume absolute control of the seas between Africa and Australia.

R. I. N. SHIPS

Throughout this vital phase, the Royal Indian Navy provided ships of a class invaluable in modern Naval warfare, escort vessels for protecting long-stretched—out sea lanes against attack by submarines and aircraft. Co-operating with the Eastern Fleet (re-named the British East Indies Fleet after the formation of the British Pacific Fleet), Indian sloops and other escort vessels were at sea as much as 84 per cent of their time guarding convoys on the ocean and coastal passages, gallantly going into action against U-boats whenever these were encountered. A notable instance of one of H.M.I. ships participating in a successful attack on a submarine was recorded in the Press this year, when it was announced that the Commanding Officer had been awarded the D.S.C. The sloop, operating with H.M. ships, contacted a submerged submarine, and a strenuous and persistent hunt, in which the Indian warship played a leading part, resulted in the enemy's destruction.

To the efficiency and hard work of H.M.I. escort vessels, operating at sea in all winds and weathers and helping to master the U-boat menace, the country is indebted for the safety of a huge volume of shipping.

HEAVILY-ARMED AND HARD-HITTING

During 1943 and 1944 operations against the Japanese sea flank in the Arakan were undertaken by M.L.'s of R.I.N. Coastal Forces—ships that may be likened to "pocket destroyers", so heavily armed and hard-hitting are they. Handled with audacity and enterprise, these M.L.'s destroyed craft carrying reinforcements and supplies to the enemy, raided and bombarded his strongpoints, and incessantly harassed his sea communications, thus lending much appreciated assistance to our troops ashore, whose seaborne landings they were at times called upon to cover. On one period of four months R.I.N. Coastal Forces steamed 30,000 miles on 43 separate missions in enemy waters, and were on various occasions engaged by enemy aircraft and shore batteries.

By New Year's Day 1945 the stage was set for that rapid series of thrusts down the Burma coast that was to lead to the reoccupation of Rangoon. In these strikingly successful operations the Royal Indian Navy was represented by sloops and other escort vessels, by the Landing Craft Wing and by its Coastal Forces.

Labour To Quicken Tempo In Handling India Issue

London Political Quarters Welcome King's Reference

LONDON, August 16, (Reuter): Political quarters in London are satisfied from the reference to India in the King's speech in Parliament yesterday that the Labour Government intends to keep the constitutionalissue prominently before it with a view to positive action as speedily as possible, cables Reuter's political correspondent.

As was expected, the speech did not attempt any detailed indication of the Government's plans nor would this have been possible at the present stage before the new Government and Cabinet have had a chance of arranging full dress discussions on their India policy. Observers however, are confident that the new regime will see a quickening of the tempo in the handling of the Indian question.

There is a belief that the future will show the cabinet group particularly identified with India to be the Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee; the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin; the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Arthur Greenwood; and of course the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence.

GREENWOOD'S SYMPATHY

It is certain also that Sir Stafford Cripps, now President of the Board of Trade, will continue his active interest in the subject but whether his heavy responsibilities in other directions will leave him time and opportunity to be identified with the detail of shaping of India policy remains to be seen.

Time will tend to show the sympathetic part which Mr. Greenwood has been playing for a long time behind scenes in keeping India issue to the forefront. This well-known to all nationalists quarters here, though as Labour has hitherto been in opposition, his work did not then have the present chance to fructify.

The "Daily Worker" to-day describes the Labour Government's programme as outlined in the King's speech as "bold and comprehensive" and in reference to India says: "The early realisation of full self-government is promised to India, an issue which the defeat of Japanese imperialism and renewed strivings of Colonial peoples for freedom and independence make it impossible to further postpone".

The "Daily Worker" says that the Labour programme will have to be fought for against the vested interests and adds "The people must make sure of their victory at home and abroad by seeing that the deeds of their Government are strongly reinforced by the revival of democratic activity throughout the land and by a vigorous support of all organisations of Labour and the Trade Union movement".

"Pravda" Attacks Turkish Press

MOSCOW, August 16, (Reuter): The "Pravda" to-day castigates "anti-democratic' sections of the Turkish Press in a long article published prominently under the heading "Provocateurs in the Mask of Journalists".

After alleging that a number of Turkish papers are carrying on an anti-Soviet campaign and singling out commentator Yalchin for special mention, the "Pravda" concludes: "The anti-democratic campaign started by Turkish reactionary newspapers is not only harmful to the cause of the United Nations but first of all to the interests of Turkey herself".

NEW ERA BEGUN

(BY LI-CHIN, CHINESE CONSUL IN BOMBAY).

The war is now over.

Japan, the first aggressor in this war, has been brought to her knees. To us, the peace-loving peoples of all lands, this common victory marks the end of international lawlessness and terror, and the beginning of a new era in which no one will be denied the right to the pursuit of happiness. To us, the Chinese people who have resolutely stood through the most savage onslaught since 1931, and who, despite reverses and despair, have never faltered to uphold the common cause during these long years, this common victory is most heartening.

The day of reckoning is at hand. We must see that the Japanese will never be allowed to disturb the peace again and that all Japanese war criminal should be dealt with in accordance with law.

While we are rejoiced at this eventful conclusion of hostilities, we must not forget those men and women who fought so gallantly and fell for the cause of humanity. We must not forget the great world leader, the late Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who shared leading the peoples the world over to this victory and lasting peace. We must repay them by fulfilling their devotion to the building of a better world with justice, freedom, equality and opportunity for all nations and all men.

Long live the solidarity of the United Nations!

HOW JAPAN IS RULED

Japan has two Governmental systems: One existing on paper following provisions of the constitution granted by Emperor Meiji of February 11, 1889; the other based on tradition and age-old practices.

Outwardly the imperial Japanese Government is a western parliamentary system patterned roughly on the British model but with certain features borrowed from France and from Hohenzollern Prussia.

Explanations of Japanese Governmental systems are difficult to make and actual practice sometimes does not conform to the letter of the law. The real Government is not that set down in the constitution nor are actual Japanese rulers always those who hold the highest elective offices. In theory the Japanese Government is patriarchal, with the Emperor—supposedly a direct descendant of Amaterasu Omi-Kami, the Sun Goddess—as absolute ruler of the nation. Orthodox Japanese political scientists insist that he is not the agent of the people nor responsible to them. He is not "the organ" of the State but is actually the State itself. When Meiji granted the constitution he acted out of benevolence and not because of compulsion. If at any time the Emperor desires to revoke the constitution he may do so. It is impossible to amend that constitution without the Emperor's consent.

Legally, the Emperor has full power to make war or peace and conclude treaties without any legislative check on his powers. Any peace settlement made by Hirohito requires no ratification by any other body in Japan nor can it be rejected by any Japanese agency.

Actually, however, the Emperor follows the advice of a Privy Council composed of statesmen of experience and of certain others, notably former Premiers who are called "The men close to the Throne".

JAPANESE PARLIAMENT

The Imperial Diet—Japanese Parliament—has two houses. The upper branch—House of Peers—numbers about 300 and is composed of Princes, Marquises, Counts, and Viscounts together with about 120 eminent leaders appointed for life by the Emperor. The Lower House numbers about 380 and theoretically operates like the British House of Commons.

In reality the Diet now has little power. The Diet does not pass any bill of which the Emperor disapproves.

Political parties, with the exception of the totalitarian faction headed by General Jiro Minami former Governor-General of Korea, have been abolished. It is therefore almost impossible for an opposition candidate to run for office in Japan with any hope of election.

EMPEROR'S POWERS OVER DIET

Hirohito controls all sessions of the diet and possesses the sole right to call it into session or to dissolve it. During long periods of adjournment he may issue imperial ordinances which have the force of law. Even while it is in session he may issue orders which supersede laws passed by the legislative body.

Definite restrictions assure ruling cliques against overthrow. No cabinet may be formed without a General as Minister of War and an Admiral as Minister of the Navy. These services may therefore prevent formation of a Cabinet of which they disapprove.

A socialistic movement of unknown strength exists underground but has been illegal since 1930. A tiny anarchist movement disappeared after 1911 when one of its leaders, Kotoku, was executed for an alleged attempt on the life of Emperor Meiji.

MIDNAPORE BAN ON CONGRESS LIFTED

CALCUTTA, August 16 (UPI):—The ban on all Congress Committees and Offices and all other associations including volunteer camps and thana camps organised by the Congress or any branch of the Congress in the Midnapore District has been lifted, according to a Bengal Gazette notification.

These include the Midnapore District Congress Committee, Nikhil Bharat Charkha Sangha, Midnapore War Council, Contai Congress War Council, Contai National School, Contai Sub-Divisional Congress Committee, Midnapore Students' War Council, Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar, Vidyut Vahini, Mahisadal Congress Committee, Kharagpur Town Congress Committee, etc.

Nehru Says:

"Kashmir's Freedom Linked With India's"

SRINAGAR, August 16 (UPI):—"The freedom of Kashmir is inalienably linked with the freedom of India", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru replying to an address of welcome presented to him at Pulrama while he was on his way to the Kaunsharnag Lake. Pandit Nehru observed that the masses of Kashmir were becoming stronger under the leadership of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and the National Conference. He exhorted the people to do practical work instead of shouting slogans.

WANTED IMPARTIAL INQUIRY

The Political Council of the Kashmir Socialist Party in a resolution passed yesterday, condemned the rowdyism shown by "some people" on the occasion of the river procession in honour of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan on August 1 at Srinagar. The Council demanded an open and impartial enquiry by the Government into those happenings.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"KANDY, August 15.

The Japanese surrender came just as the troops under his command were preparing to launch a new invasion, said Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Commander, South-East Asia, in a broadcast today. He did not say where the blow would have fallen".

—A.P.I.

★ ★ ★

In his statement on the end of World War II, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad insists that the underlying causes of war are the greed of the powerful and the humiliation and exploitation of the weak.

This is so true that it won't be accepted.

★ ★ ★

The King's speech says: "It is the firm purpose of my Government to work in the closest co-operation with the Governments of my dominions and in concert with all peace-loving peoples....".

The Government of India is, of course, incorporated in "my Government".

★ ★ ★

"The surrender of Japan", says the speech, "has brought to an end the six years of warfare which caused untold misery to the world".

The speech could have gone back another few years and recalled at least China, if not Abyssinia, too.

★ ★ ★

The speech also urged that "the devastating new weapon (the atom bomb), which science has now placed in the hands of humanity, "should bring home to all the lesson that the nations of the world must abolish recourse to war or perish by mutual destruction".

The idea has more or less occurred. But lesson is quite a different thing.

★ ★ ★

Commenting on the World Zionist Conference, the London "Times" advocates the creation of a Jewish National Home within Palestine by the partition of the country among Arabs and Jews.

It is to be earnestly hoped that Mr. Jinnah's attention is immediately drawn to this suggestion by Britain's most influential paper.

★ ★ ★

A correspondent sends us the following moving appeal which, we feel, deserves full publicity:—

"Victory has dawned, the dark clouds that hung only a year back have disappeared and the British Empire is at the zenith of its glory.

In our heart of hearts believing,
Victory crowns the just,
And that braggarts must surely bite the dust,
What of the Faith and fire within us?

Will it not be the pleasure of His Majesty's Government that they should forego the income-tax to be paid in 1945-46 by the various concerns and institutions so that they may be able to pay victory bonuses to their employees and staff as a mark of victory celebrations"?

We need hardly say that we strongly commend it to all concerned.

Azad Declines Karachi Invitation

KARACHI, August 16 (A.P.I.)—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, who was invited by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association to perform the unveiling ceremony of the full-size bronze statue of Mahatma Gandhi on October 2 has expressed his inability to visit Karachi. The Association has, therefore, requested Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to perform the ceremony.

The statue was received from Bombay last week and has cost the Association Rs. 15,000. A further sum of Rs. 5,000 is being spent on the marble pedestal. The statue is to be erected near the Sind Secretariat.

"DON'T DEVIATE FROM CHOSEN PATH"

Rajendra Prasad's "Liberty Week" Message

ALLAHABAD, August 16 (UPI):—Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a message in connection with "Liberty Week" in Allahabad observes: "We can never forget 'Liberty Week'. It has generated a new life and energy in our country. The capacity of our people to sacrifice has increased. They have learnt independently calm enthusiasm, zest and zeal as well as initiative. They have developed a great consciousness and spirit of intolerance towards injustice done to their country."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad adds: "Our purpose is noble and sacred. It is the duty of every man and woman in India to strive for the achievement of the goal. Martyrs who laid down their lives, and others who have made great sacrifices for the country, are all making this call upon you: "Oh survivors! Don't let our sacrifices go in vain. Let not our sacrifices and suffering become fruitless. If you proceed on the road to the country's independence boldly, fearlessly and withstand all troubles and travail in your way, you are bound to succeed. The path of non-violence which the country has chosen, is easy and less expensive. Hence don't deviate from it."

Orissa Congressman Dead

CALCUTTA, August 16 (UPI):—Mr. Durga Prasad Guria ex-Secretary of the District Congress Committee and a prominent Labour leader of Sambalpore (Orissa), died on August 12. He had been suffering from acute asthma.

Silver Medal For Hemu Kalani's Mother

SUKKUR, August 16 (A.P.I.)—In pursuance of instructions from the Congress President, Maulana Azad, a silver medal with an Urdu couplet inscribed in it was presented during 'Liberty Week" to the mother of the late Hemu Kalani, a student of Sukkur, who was hanged for an offence punishable with death committed during the August, 1942, disturbances.

Fighting Still Continues

Japs Attack Allies In Pacific, Resist Steam-Roller Red Advance

LONDON, August 16. (Reuter): Men were still fighting and dying last night in the Far East nearly 24 hours after war with Japan had officially ended and early this morning Robert Reuben, Reuter's Special Correspondent at Manila, cabled that it is now considered likely at General MacArthur's headquarters that the signing of Japan's capitulation might be delayed until the middle of next week.

The Supreme Commander has not yet announced the place of formal surrender and the Japanese envoys plane has not yet arrived.

Tokyo radio openly admitted that Japanese airmen, disobeying the Emperor's command to cease fighting had attacked Allied bases and ships.

"The Imperial Headquarters are endeavouring to transmit the Imperial order to every branch of the forces," it explained, "but before it took full effect part of the Japanese air force attacked Allied bases and fleets in the south."

The radio urged Allied fleets and convoys not to approach Japanese home waters until cease-fire arrangements are completed.

Reuter's special correspondent, Astley Hawkins, cabled from the British flagship off Tokyo that Japanese planes tried to attack the fleet when cease-fire signal was flying and sailors were standing on decks cheering.

Five Japanese planes were shot down altogether after their bombs had burst near some of the British warships.

A message from Okinawa said two Japanese suicide planes crashed in a futile raid on Ihya island, 30 miles to the north injuring two United States soldiers.

Admiral Nimitz announced in his communique today that before receiving 'cease-fire' orders the United States Third Fleet under Admiral William F. Halsey launched carrier plane strikes in the Tokyo area early on Wednesday during which 26 Japanese planes were shot down.

Nine other planes, including the five shot down by the British fleet, were destroyed during the day.

In the day's attack 12 grounded Japanese planes were destroyed, a small cargo vessel, hangars, buildings and a train damaged.

Attacks scheduled for later in the day were cancelled after word was received of Japanese surrender, while planes already on their way to Japan were recalled.

On the Manchurian front, war goes on fiercely as ever. The Soviet communique last night reported further Red Army gains while General Antonov, the Soviet Chief of Staff has announced "fighting will continue until the Japanese actually lay down their arms."

Pointing out that Emperor Hirohito's announcement was only "a general declaration of unconditional surrender, General Antonov said that the actual capitulation of Japanese armed forces could only be considered to have taken effect when they obeyed orders to cease hostilities and lay down arms."

Till then, said General Antonov, "the armed forces of the Soviet Union in the Far East will continue offensive operations against Japan."

REDS ADVANCING

The Red Army, still driving forward on three fronts into the plain of Manchuria against continuing Japanese resistance, are today only 65 miles from the great wall of China, north of Peiping.

Reuter's correspondent says this is disclosed in the latest communique which reports that seven more towns have fallen in 24 hours.

The most outstanding advance is by troops who have thrust south-west from Mongolia to Dalainor town and lake on the border of the Japanese-occupied north China province of Jehol.

East of the great Khingan mountains the Soviet advance has slowed down with gains of 12 to 18-1/2 miles as against a leap of 94 miles recorded in the previous Soviet communique.

Forces advancing westward from the eastern maritime province have driven to points 70 miles deep in Manchuria and 160 miles south-east of Harbin, the vital industrial city taking a number of points on the Harbin-Vladivostok railway.

'CEASE FIRE' ORDER BY MIKADO

LONDON, August 15 (Reuter): The Japanese News Agency, according to Reuter's radio station, announces, today, that the Emperor has issued an order to all Japanese forces to cease hostilities immediately.

QUESTION OF TIME

The Japanese News Agency, however, added: "It may take some time, even several days, before the Imperial Order reaches first-line units in some remote islands or mountain areas."

JAPS REMAIN CALM

LONDON, August 16 (Reuter): The Japanese News Agency today says that the Japanese people although overcome with sorrow showed no feeling of discontent. Reports from various districts indicate that the people remained extremely calm, with no untoward incidents or emotional outbursts following the surrender, the Agency adds.

Trickery Behind Jap Surrender?

LONDON, August 16 (Reuter): Radio commentators in New York have been quick to warn of a possible trickery behind the Japanese surrender, says a Reuter dispatch from New York.

James Young, a Foreign Correspondent who has spent 13 years in Japan, writing in the "New York Post" said: "Japanese trickery lurks in the peace. In the use of the Foreign Minister Togo to accept Allied terms Japan has pulled off a clear diplomatic success. We are without the signature of the Emperor, and the Ministers of the Navy and the Army.

Watch Japan

PRESS WARNS ALLIED NATIONS

Uneasiness about Japan's real intentions, which is finding increased expression in British and American press, and above all in Australia, as a result of Emperor Hirohito's speech to his nation, was mirrored today in the Russian newspaper 'Izvestia'. "It is difficult to see how Japan, who has accepted the terms of unconditional surrender, will carry them out," it wrote.

"The wolf-like nature of aggressors makes it more than ever necessary for the Allied nations to be on the alert and exercise special vigilance."

JAPANESE OUT FOR HUNDRED-YEAR WAR?

(Continued from Page 1)

nese news agency to be "proceeding smoothly" and the investiture of the members is expected to take place tomorrow morning.

Before he left his office the outgoing Premier Suzuki delivered himself of another characteristic homily to the people he led to disaster. "The entire nation should feel profoundly aggrieved over the dishonourable position in which it finds itself", he said.

Across the sea of Japan the Japanese instigated puppet National Government of China to-day decided to dissolve itself after nearly five years of office.

NO SPLITTING UP INTO ZONES

In Washington to-day, President Truman announced that the occupation of Japan will not be split up into zones, but will probably be shared by troops of all the "Big Four" Allies under the command of General MacArthur. Its length, he said, would depend, like Germany, on how rapidly and sincerely Japan adapted herself to the process of democratisation. The actual problems of occupation were very different from those in Germany and although the question had not been discussed at Potsdam, General MacArthur and his staff have been working on the matter for some time."

The President emphasised that the V-J Day would not be proclaimed in the United States until the Japanese had signed and fully implemented the surrender terms. The announcement of signing would come from General MacArthur who was responsible for selecting the site of the signing ceremony, whether Manila or elsewhere.

The President has proclaimed next Sunday as a National Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving for Victory throughout the United States.

U. S. NAVAL SECURITY PLANS

A hint of naval security plans which the United States intends to carry out in the Pacific was given today by Senator Warren G. Magnuson Member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

According to the New York radio, he stated that the United States Navy intends to establish seven or eight major bases on the Pacific Islands captured from Japan. They will be in such former Japanese-Mandated area as the Marianas, Carolines, Marshalls and will supplement the major bases at Pearl Harbour, Guam, Samoa and the Philippines.

Will Hirohito Abdicate?

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (UPA). The "Daily Mirror" today quoted Gaylord Marsh, former U. S. Consul General in Korea, as predicting that Emperor Hirohito will resign in favour of his son, the boy Crown Prince, Akihito. By this manoeuvre, the diplomat believed, the Emperor would hope to delay the establishment of popular Government and religious freedom in Japan.

Okamoto Commits Suicide

ZURICH, Aug. 16. (Reuter). The Japanese military attache in Rome, Lieut.-Gen. Okamoto, committed suicide here today, says Reuter.

This is the first case of "Hara-Kiri" in Switzerland.

Lieut.-Gen. Okamoto, who was 60 years old, left a will stating that he was committing suicide because he was unable any longer to carry out his duties as an officer, and as expiration for Japan's surrender.

Clouds of smoke are at present issuing from the chimney's of the Japanese legation in Berne and large stacks of papers are seen burning in the legation gardens. The Japanese are believed to be expecting the Allies to take control of the legation.

Jap Assets In Portugal Frozen

LISBON, Aug. 15. (Reuter). "The imperial structure of Japan," claimed by the Japanese Emperor, as preserved under the terms of the surrender, is not to be respected in Portugal. The cabinet met today and decided that so far as Portugal was concerned the Japanese Empire is as dead as the third Reich. All Japanese diplomatic property will be held in trust by the Portuguese State until the United Nations decide what to do with it. Private Japanese assets are frozen.

Swiss Freeze Jap Assets

LONDON, Aug. 16 (Reuter). The Swiss radio today quoting an official statement said that the Swiss Federal Council has "frozen" all Japanese funds in Switzerland

MADRAS DAILIES' HOLIDAY

MADRAS, August 16 (A.P.I.): All Daily newspapers in Madras are observing a holiday on Friday (August 17). There will be no issue of evening papers tomorrow and morning papers on Saturday morning.

Atom Bomb Gives Four-Year Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

the horrors and miseries of this grim ferocious epoch.

"The bomb brought peace, but man alone can keep that peace. I am in entire agreement with the President of the United States that the secret of the bomb shall, so far as possible, not be turned over at the present time to any other country in the world (hear, hear). This is no desire or wish for arbitrary power, but for the common safety of the world. Nothing can stay the progress of research and experiments in any country, but although research will no doubt proceed in many places, the construction of the immense plants necessary to transform the theory into action cannot be improvised in any country. For this and other reasons the United States at this minute stand at the summit of the world. I rejoice that this is so.

FOUR YEARS OF PEACE

"Let them act to the level of their power and responsibility. So far as we know, there are perhaps three or four years before great progress in the United States can be overtaken."

"In these three years we must remodel our relations with other men wherever they dwell in such a way that those men do not wish or dare fall upon each other for the sake of a vulgar and outdated ambition, or for passionate differences in ideologies, and that international bodies, by supreme authority, give peace on earth and justice among men. The pilgrimage has brought us to a sublime moment in the history of the world. All must strive to be worthy of these supreme opportunities—there is not an hour to be wasted, not a day to be lost."

STALIN EXONERATED

Mr. Churchill said that in his opinion it would be a mistake to suggest that the Russian declaration of war on Japan was hastened by the use of the atomic bomb. "My understanding with Marshal Stalin in the talks which I had with him," he said, "had for a considerable time past been that Russia would declare war on Japan within three months of the surrender of the German army. The reason for the delay of these months was the need to move over the Trans-Siberian Railway large reinforcements to convert the Russian Manchurian Army from a defensive to an offensive army."

Mr. Churchill amid applause paid a tribute to the fidelity and gallantry of Marshal Stalin and his armies.

Mr. Churchill then dealt with Potsdam decisions. He emphasised the importance of encouraging assumption of responsibility by trustworthy local German bodies in proportion as they could be brought into existence. "We cannot have German masses lying down on our hands, expecting to be fed," he said.

He was glad that the Secretariat of the Council of Foreign Secretaries, which would study the immediate problems that lay before the Allies in Europe and Asia, would be in London. "It is high time that London, the oldest, largest, most battered and first in the war capitals, should have recognition," he declared.

ALLIES TO QUIT IRAN

He was also glad that the evacuation of Russian and British forces from Persia was about to begin.

He warned the country against deluding itself into supposing that the results of the first conference were free from disappointment and anxiety, or that the most serious questions were all brought to good solution.

POLES GET THEIR DESERTS

"I must put on record my own opinion that the provisional western frontier agreed upon for Poland, comprising as it does one-quarter of the arrable land of Germany, is not a good augury for future Europe."

"We always had in the Coalition Government the desire that Poland should receive ample compensation in the west for the territory conceded to Russia east of the Curzon Line. Here I think a mistake has been made, in which the Provincial Government of Poland had been an ardent partner, by going far beyond what necessity or equity required.

"There are few virtues Poles do not possess" (cheers) "and there are few mistakes they have ever avoided." (Loud Laughter).

Tragedy On Prodigions Scale

He was concerned about the reports of the conditions under which the expulsion and exodus of the Germans from new Poland had been carried. Enormous numbers were unaccounted for. Where had they gone? What was their fate? A similar condition might reproduce itself in a modified form in the expulsion of Sudetens and other Germans from Czechoslovakia. It was not impossible that a tragedy on a prodigious scale was imposing itself behind the iron curtain which at present divided Europe in twin.

(Part of message not received)

COMMUNIST FORCES DOMINATING

However not many members were content, for almost everywhere Communist forces had attained, or were obtaining, dictatorial power. "That does not mean that everywhere has the Communist Party been established, nor that it will be established.

In those countries torn by war there must be for some months to come the need for authoritarian government. The alternative would be anarchy and it would be unreasonable to ask or expect that a liberal government or British or United States democratic conditions, should be instituted immediately.

They take their politics very seriously in those countries. Nevertheless we must know where we stand and we must make clear where we stand in these affairs of the Balkans and Eastern Europe.

After referring to the fact that there were millions of humble homes in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia where the fear that heavily armed policeman might appear suddenly at the door and take away the father or a son was the main preoccupation of family life, Mr. Churchill said: "In our foreign policy let us strike a continuous note of freedom and fair play as we understand it. Then you will find an overwhelming measure of agreement between us".

CHURCHILL QUESTIONS LASKI'S AUTHORITY

There was much laughter when Mr. Churchill said he would like the Prime Minister to say what precisely was Prof. Laski's authority for the statements he was making about foreign policy. Prof. Laski had stated that the British policy in regard to Greece was to be entirely changed. He (Mr. Churchill) understood there had been agreement on the policy as to Greece.

There were cheers and counter-cheers when Mr. Churchill declared: "It is calumny to suggest that I or my friends are supporters, admirers or partisans of the present regime in Spain". Mr. Churchill said that the terms of the Potsdam announcement about Franco regime drawn up while he was there, were "The most wounding, and deliberately calculated to be wounding, declaration against that regime" but it would be wrong to intervene in Spain in a forcible manner.

NATIONALISATION ISSUES

Referring to domestic affairs Mr Churchill said if nationalisation of the coal mines was the best way of securing a larger supply of coal at cheaper prices and at an earlier moment, he would approach the plan in a sympathetic spirit, Government would be judged by the result.

National ownership of the Bank of England did not raise any matter of principle, he said. There were important examples in the United States and the Dominions of central banking. What mattered was the use that was made of public money. On this he would await a detailed statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, he was glad to say, had pledged himself to resist inflation

Mr. Churchill said foreign countries need not be alarmed by the language of the King's speech. British credit would be upheld.

Referring to the proposed repeal of the Trades Disputes Act, under which general strikes are prohibited, Mr. Churchill said that after nationalising the coal mines and dealing with railways, electricity and transport Trades Unions yet seemed to feel it necessary to heavily rearm against State Socialism (laughter) because apparently the new age was not to be so happy for

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When 'Frisco Was In Sessions

Jap Bomb Carrying Balloon Hovered Over City

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16 (UPA). A Japanese bomb-carrying balloon hovered over San Francisco for several hours during the San Francisco Conference but delegates and the general public did not know it because of its great height, it was revealed today upon the lifting of wartime censorship.

It was also revealed that a minimum of 225 bomb-carrying balloons are known to have landed on the American continent during the past nine months, causing some forest fires. One caused the death of six persons, including one woman and five children, when it landed at a picnicking ground at Lake View, Oregon.

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wage-earners, as they had been asked to believe. There seemed to be a fundamental incongruity. But perhaps it might be said that those powers would only be needed if the Tories came into office. "Surely these are early days to get frightened" commented Mr. Churchill, amid laughter.

Mr. Churchill concluded by saying that it was evident that the parties in the House were agreed on the main essentials of foreign policy and moral outlook on world affairs. There was a mass of legislation which required to be brought into law, but no Parliament ever assembled had so much agreed on legislation before it.

ATTLEE REPLIES TO CHURCHILL

Following is a brief summary of Maj. Attlee's speech.

Mr. C. R. Attlee, Prime Minister, replying to Mr. Churchill's speech, opened by describing Mr. Churchill as "one of the main architects of our victory" and adding: "his place in history is secure. Victory was really the outcome of the plans made under his leadership."

Mr. Attlee declared that Prof. Laski, whose authority Mr. Churchill had questioned, claimed, like anyone else, the rights of individual action. He had a right to express his view, "but Government policy is laid down by Ministers" (cheers).

"Any newspaper, foreign power or politician who thinks that the policy of this Government is laid down by anyone but the Labour Ministers is making a great mistake."

NO MONOPOLY OF ATOMIC BOMBS

Referring to the atomic bomb, Mr. Attlee said that unless the forces of destruction now let loose on the world were brought under control, it was vain to plan for future. The atomic bomb must be controlled in the interests of all peoples, and not exploited in the interests of only one people.

Demobilisation of the armed forces would be speeded up. The call up of young men would continue. In the next six weeks well over one million people would be released from munitions.

THAILAND TO SUE FOR PEACE

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16 (A.P.A.)—Thailand has decided to negotiate for peace with the Allied Nations the Tokyo Radio reported today.

The Broadcast said that the People's Assembly issued a statement saying that Thailand's declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain "will be withdrawn."

JAP PEACE EMISSARIES

NEW YORK, August 16 (Reuter).—A Japanese Radio Station this afternoon sent a message to Gen. MacArthur that members of the Imperial family are prepared to leave Kyushu tomorrow morning for Chinese and Manchurian fronts with "cease fire" order.

A third Imperial envoy is ready to leave for southern areas on Saturday.

Romance Of Air War In East

"Interdiction" Process Which Broke Japan's Might

(BY GENERAL H. H. ARNOLD, COMMANDING-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES.)

At the beginning of 1944 problems of distance dominated much of America's strategy in the air war against Japan. At that time a line drawn around the out-posts of the Japanese defense system would have been about equal in length to the Equator. General Willis H. Hale's U. S. Seventh Air Force alone, assigned to the Central Pacific, had to operate in an area of 16 million square miles—ten times that of India. This distance factor dwarfed even the exceedingly complicated and often apparently insurmountable problems of supply, climate, and equipment allocation. The fact that Germany was first on most of our priority lists enhances the remarkable progress made during 1944 by our Air Forces in the Pacific and on the Asiatic Mainland.

The Japanese counted on making the cost of each coral atoll in the central Pacific so prohibitive that we would be forced to consume many years in bringing their home islands within range of our strategic bombardment. Their plan was to make Tarawa the pattern of our offensive. At Tarawa, in the Gilberts group, the attacking Marines sustained relatively high casualties. But with the acquisition of a network of bases from which our air units could operate, the succeeding strikes against the Marshalls and other islands grew less costly.

Preparatory to the invasion of the Marshalls, land-based aircraft pounded the Japanese strong points for 90 days. During that time the Seventh Air Force's heavy bombers alone flew 1,135 sorties.

JAPS AMBUSHED IN AIR

From a base at Makin, Mitchell medium bombers flew regular missions against heavily fortified Maleolap—a total distance of 350 miles. In the early missions in that theatre, such distances made American fighter escort impracticable. After each such mission, the enemy sent its fighters against the B-25's, inflicting losses and damage. The fighters followed our medium bombers a certain distance, then turned back. They thought they had gauged the range of our fighters. Finally, a group of P-40's, with auxiliary belly tanks attached, laid an ambush. They waited above the clouds at the place where the Japanese usually turned back. When the returning B-25's arrived, hopping the waves and followed closely by a swarm of Japanese fighters, the P-40's dived down from 12,500 feet. Within 3 minutes, the backbone of Japanese fighter opposition in the Marshalls was broken.

With the islands of Kwajalein and Eniwotok in the Marshalls occupied by our ground troops, we established an aerial blockade of the bypassed atolls still held by the Japanese. This enabled our ground troops to consolidate their positions and make further advances unmolested by enemy air action. Combined Army, Navy, and Marine air forces thus isolated 20,000 square miles of Japanese-dominated area in the Marshalls. By the time of our invasion of the Marianas, Japanese bases, such as Nauru in the Gilberts and Mille, Jaluit, Maleolap, Wotje, Rongelap, Aur, Arno, and Likip in the Marshalls, were not considered to be targets for sustained air attack. A continued harassment was carried on with fighters, dive bombers, and occasional medium-bomber raids.

Weather hazards have been chief factors in curtailing the operations of our Eleventh Air Force, based on Alaska and the Aleutians. By mounting, in the face of harsh Arctic conditions, a series of harassment raids against the Kuriles, the Eleventh had drawn a part of the Japanese Air Force to the defense of the Kuriles and Hokkaido. At the same time we succeeded in establishing a chain of operational bases which sealed off a vital sector in our continental defense system.

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC

Despite the complexity of the strategic situation in these areas, the principles underlying our air operations were simple. The formula, if formula it can be called, was essentially the same adopted by our tactical air forces in the Mediterranean area and in Europe. First, eliminate or neutralize the enemy's air forces; second, isolate a battle area of our own choice, cutting enemy supply and communication lines—a process we call interdiction; third, co-operate in the closest possible ways without attacking ground or amphibious troops.

In January 1944, our most advanced AAF base in the South and South-West Pacific was on Stirling Island, 100 miles south of a fighter field established at the United States beachhead on Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville Island, in the Solomons. In the Bismarck Sea area, the enemy's airdromes on western New Britain Island had been captured. The AAF had several advanced fighter fields located in the Ramu River Valley, at Nadzab in the Markham River Valley, at Finchhafen on the Huon coast in New Guinea, and on the Trobriand and Woodlark Islands, and Goodenough Island.

Opposite these sectors, the Japanese Air Forces had deployed approximately 700 aircraft, concentrated primarily in Rabaul on New Britain and in Wewak and Hollandia on New Guinea.

Simultaneously with the effort of the Thirteenth against Rabaul, the Fifth Air Force was knocking out Wewak as a major enemy base. At Wewak, too, after land and sea communications were cut and airplanes destroyed in combat or on the ground, the base became so untenable that the remaining air strength was withdrawn.

In four days of concentrated attack the Fifth Air Force put Hollandia out of the running. Again enemy air was neutralized, and our amphibious forces moved in with light casualties.

PHILIPPINES

The next objective of the Fifth Air Force, now commanded by Major-General Whitehead, logically became the Mindanao area of the Philippines. Here the enemy had based approximately 250-300 aircraft on partially completed fields. We were able to inflict substantial losses before the Japanese withdrew again this time to the Visayan area.

To the extent that these operations against the Mindanao-Halmahera-north-west Celebes-Cream-Boeroe area neutralized the thread of enemy air attacks on the flank and the supply line of our amphibious landing of Leyte, they made that landing possible. Continual pounding of the enemy in Java and Borneo and of his important airdromes and concentration centres in the entire region further helped our amphibious operations on Leyte. The Seventh Air Force brought heavy bombers to the Palaus and joined in the pounding of the Central Philippines. In November, units of the Fifth Air Force were on Leyte, operating from airdromes constructed with remarkable speed under great difficulties.

After we were well established on Leyte, we built and quickly made operational a series of airdromes on Mindoro. From these advanced air positions, as well as from our larger bases in the South, we struck at Luzon in force. Air power, which had been used so effectively against us on the Philippines 3 years before, was now spearheading and covering our own major offensive there.

With the bombing of Davao and of vital enemy oil installations on Borneo, the Far Eastern Air Forces had served notice that it would assume an incr singly important role in purely strategic bombing.

No account, however, sketchy, of the Far Eastern Air Forces, would be complete without reference to the superior work of the Troop Carriers who, in addition to dropping paratroops, fly men, ammunition, food, and supplies into bitterly contested forward areas. On return flights they evacuate the sick and wounded to hospitals in the rear. One Troop Carrier group, the "Jungle Skippers", has flown over 3 million miles, transported over 24 million pounds of high priority equipment, and carried more than 50,000 combat soldiers on missions involving 20 million passenger miles.

FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE

AAF units based in China had two primary functions during 1944. The first was to help the Chinese forces contain as many Japanese divisions and as much Japanese air power as they could, and in so doing to destroy as much Japanese air, ground, and sea power as possible, the second function was to carry out the maximum practicable strategic bombing against Japan and Japanese industry on the Asiatic mainland. The first of these objectives was entrusted to the Fourteenth Air Force, commanded by Major-General Claire L. Chennault.

Throughout the year the Fourteenth Air Force was opposed by approximately 500 Japanese aircraft, operating out of large, fully supplied, powerfully supported bases. In June, the continental Army of Japan began its campaign to sever east from west China, a major strategic operation designed to cripple organised resistance, to secure the east China coast from the rear, and to establish overland communications from north Asia to south-east Asia. The hard-pressed Chinese armies relied for their air power entirely on the forces at General Chennault's disposal.

The basic fact to be considered in an appraisal of the operations of our Fourteenth Air Force and the Chinese-American Composite Wing is that they had access only to such supplies as could be flown across the Hump to China.

The Fourteenth Air Force was able to provide vital tactical co-operation to the Chinese Army. As the Japanese offensive pushed back the Chinese ground forces, General Chennault was forced to evacuate and destroy most of his forward fields, including the modern ones, built under desperately trying circumstances at Hengyang, Kweilin, Tanchuk, and Liuchow. In spite of the fact that Japan threw some of its best pilots into this offensive, the Fourteenth was able to establisah a favourable combat ratio.

An outstanding contribution of the Fourteenth has been the brilliant achievement of a handful of specially equipped B-24 Liberators. During 1944, the overall claims of the Fourteenth Air Force against Japanese shipping were 640,900 tons sunk, 237,050 tons probably sunk, and 396,950 tons damaged.

BURMA—INDIA

During the past year, the supremacy of Allied air power has been a decisive factor in every major campaign and battle fought in this area. As a result of this supremacy, the air transport route from Assam to China has been virtually free from interference by enemy fighters since the end of 1943. Co-operation of fighters, dive bombers, and mediums, with campaigning ground troops has been carried to a high degree of precision and effectiveness.

At the end of the monsoon season in the fall of 1943, the Japanese occupied almost all of Burma. British forces held the line south of the Indian border along the Bay of Bengal in the Arakan; a second British force was deployed from Tiddim along the Chindwin River in Central Burma; and in the north, Chinese, British, and small American ground forces protected the Ledo Road. From their bases in Burma, the Japanese, late in 1943, staged air raids against the Hump route against airfields in Assam, and against Calcutta itself.

The mission of Admiral Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-east Asia Command, was to protect, develop, and expand air and land communications between India and China, and to make whatever progress was possible with the limited resources at his disposal toward clearing the Japanese out of Burma. To carry out this mission, air supremacy over Burma was essential, and to this end all RAF and AAF combat units on the Burma front were formed into the Eastern Air Command under Major-General George E. Stratemeyer.

The Eastern Air Command's counter-air-force measures were successful. By early spring the Japanese were avoiding air combat. Their offensive raids against our ground forces and transports flying the Hump route practically ceased. The character of the Japanese air effort in Burma became sporadic, reluctant, and ineffectual.

FIRST AIR COMMANDO GROUP

The accomplishments of the First Air Commando Group, under Colonel Philip G. Cochran, represent one of the spectacular operations of the war. To disrupt the Japanese lines threatening General Stilwell's North Burma operations, the AAF transports towed gliders, loaded with airborne engineers and equipment and infantry, more than 150 miles behind the Japanese lines.

The second Japanese offensive of 1944 came in the spring when they crossed the Chindwin in force, took Tiddim, and surrounded elements of the Fourteenth Army at Imphal and Kohima. During the 80 days that Imphal was cut off, 28,120 tons of supplies and 61,000 men were flown in. The Japanese offensive was turned by the ground-air combination into a retreat, with three of their divisions virtually annihilated.

In the highly important capture of the Myitkyina airfield, Major (then Brigadier) General Merrill's Marauders were supplied by air. From May through October the air lift into North Burma by Major-General Davidson's Tenth Air Force totalled 98,823 tons. More than 75,000 men were flown in, and over 10,000 casualties evacuated.

While engaged in these operations, the Tenth Air Force also supplied air co-operation to General Stilwell's forces, the British 36th Division, and various Chinese units. Converted B-24's of the Seventh Bombardment Group also flew more than 1,500,000 gallons of aviation fuel from India to the gas-hungry Fourteenth Air Force.

THREE MOMENTOUS DAYS

The Japanese will to fight was finally and dramatically broken during what might justly be called the three most momentous days of the Pacific War. On Monday, August 6, the U. S. War Department announced that the deadliest weapon ever devised—the atomic bomb—had been dropped on the Japanese Army base of Hiroshima. U. S. Twenty-First Air Force observers in the Superfortress which dropped the bomb reported that 60 per cent of the city, with its population of over 300,000, had been wiped out. The bombing was followed by an ultimatum by President Truman to the Japanese warning them that only unconditional surrender could save them from further attacks by the same weapon. On August 8, coincident with the Soviet declaration of war on Japan, the second atomic bomb was dropped. This time the target was the Japanese naval base of Nagasaki. Observers again reported terrific destruction in the city. Shaken by the new positive assurance that complete annihilation would follow if resistance was continued, the Japanese Government on August 10 communicated their desire to surrender unconditionally to the Allies through the neutral Swedish and Swiss Governments.

CRISIS AHEAD FOR ASSAM CABINET

SHILLONG, August 16 (UPI): The Congress Coalition Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly which concluded its two-day session last night reviewed the recent correspondence between Premier Saadullah and Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi regarding the implementation of the tri-partite agreement terms of March last and expressed the view that those have not been fully implemented yet by the Government.

The general feeling among the Congressmen appears to be that if Premier Saadullah does not accept the Congress Coalitionists' view-points he should summon an early session of the Assembly to decide the whole issue.

The 'United Press' learns that the Congress Coalition Party decided to demand the resignation of Mr. Surendranath Buragohain, the Anom leader who was appointed a Minister of the present Cabinet as a nominee of the Opposition Groups in the Assembly.

11 Killed In House Collapse

SIMLA, August 16 (UPI): Eleven persons died and two were seriously injured as a result of a house collapse following heavy rain last night.

At about 4 in the morning a landslide occurred outside the Mashobra View, the residence of Sardar Baldeo Singh, Development Minister, which caused the collapse of a house with the above result. The local fire brigade was promptly on the scene and saved only two persons who are lying in hospital in a precarious condition.

Mashriqi-Shyama Prasad Talks

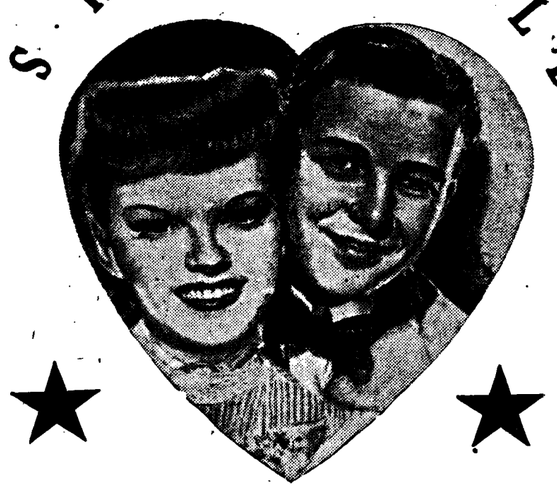
LAHORE, August 16 (UPI): Allama Mashriqi, the Khaksar leader, had a long talk with the Mahasabha President, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee. The talks, it is believed, centred round the future constitution of India which is being drawn up by the Khaksar organisation in consultation with other parties in the country. The question of the position of Hindus in Muslim majority Provinces and 'vice versa', it is further learnt, came up for discussions in the course of their talks.

LESLIE BURGIN DEAD

LONDON, August 16 (Reuter).—Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply from 1935 to 1942 died at his home near London last night aged 56.

SHOW WORLD

Above: Lawrence Olivier makes an impressive Henry V in his film production of Shakespeare's play, which consists of an imposing cast of actors.



Above: Billy Cummings and Michael O'Shea in "Circumstantial Evidence."
Centre: Judy Garland and Tom Drake in "Meet Me In St. Louis"

REPEAT AND RETURN FILMS

NEW EMPIRE: "Objective Burma" Errol Flynn.
EXCELSIOR: "Henry V"—Laurence Olivier, Ernest Thesiger.
AURORA: "Wilson" — Alexander Knox.
PALACE: "The Thief of Bagdad"—Sabu.

NOTE: Owing to space restriction, this week, and in future, only new films will be reviewed, while repeat and return films will receive but brief mention.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

PALACE—10-30 a.m.: "Gullivers Travels"—Technicolour Cartoon.
AURORA—10-30 a.m. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery"—Johnny Weissmuller.
STRAND—10-30 a.m.: "Fantasia"—Walt Disney Cartoon.
REGAL—10-30 a.m.: "Hit The Ice"—Abbott and Costello.
CAPITOL—10 a.m.: "The Spoilers"—Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne.
METRO—10 a.m.: "Madame Curie"—Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon.
EROS—10 a.m.: "So Proudly We Hail" Claudette Colbert, Sonny Tuft.

SLAP-STICK COMEDY

At
The Regal

"See My Lawyer" (Universal).
Stars: Olsen and Johnson, Grace Mac Donald, Alan Curtis.

In this film, Olsen and Johnson indulges in pranks which make one recall the days of the early 'flickers' when Mack Senett and the Keystone Cops and their ilk ran amuck on the screen.

The story is but a slender peg on which hang the capers of the two comedians. It begins with an amusing ruse resorted to by a firm of young lawyers to procure the famous team as their clients. The latter, by their slapstick methods, deliberately involve the night club, wherein they are a turn, in a series of law-suits wherein the prosecution is entrusted to the budding legal lights, while the defence is conducted by Olsen and Johnson. The film winds up with one of the cases finishing up in the night club!

Vaudeville turns are presented by Carmen Amaya and her gypsy dancers, the dancing acrobats called the Hudson Wonders, the King Cole Trio and various other performers.

This film will appeal to those who enjoy slap-stick fun.

MUSICAL DEPICTING FAMILY LIFE

At
The Metro

"Meet Me In St. Louis" (M.G.M.)
Stars: Judy Garland, Margaret O'brien.

A year in the life of a St. Louis family is presented in this film with quaint charm. Mary Astor, famous star of silent picture days, and Leon Ames, make a pleasing pair of parents to family consisting of two girls (Judy and Lucille Bremer) in the first club of womanhood, a son and two little mischievous daughters of whom the younger is played with elgin charm by Margaret O'brien. We share, awhile, with the family, their tribulations, great and small. We are as sorry as they when Dad's transfer threatens to uproot them, from the town they love, to New York. We rejoice with them when the two elder girls and the son discover their life-partners.

Judy manages to look sweet despite her large mouth. She puts over effectively, a number of songs including "Clang Went The Trolly" and "Under the Bomboo Tree."

This is a picture to which you can take the entire family.

STORY OF MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE

At
The Strand

"Circumstantial Evidence" (20th Cen. Fox).
Stars: Michael O'Shea, Lloyd Nolan, Trudy Marshall.

That circumstantial evidence may not be proof positive of a crime, is proved by this film.

Joe Reynolds, a widower with an only son, Pat (Billy Cummings), is accused and convicted of killing a baker in a fight over the boy, because witness testify to having 'seen' Joe hit the dead man with a hatchet. Joe's postman friend (Lloyd Nolan), by a similar mock fight between two youngsters, proves to the witnesses that they have testified to what they imagined they saw and not what they actually did. But, just as the case is to re-open, the desperate man makes a jail-break. His friends plead with him to go back and face the law. His return to the well-guarded prison, escaping detection, makes for a suspense-laden climax.

The story-idea is brilliant, but not put over very effectively. The acting of the players is moderately good.

CRAZY COMEDY

At
The Eros

"Practically Yours" (Paramount).
Stars: Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert.
Director: Mitchell Leisen.

This film opens in a tense atmosphere with the announcement, on the air, of the death of a Pacific war hero, who, before attacking a Jap carrier, has expressed a desire to walk with 'Piggy' (his dog), through Central Park, and to kiss her on the tip of her nose. 'Piggy' is confused with 'Peggy', a girl in the office where the pilot worked in peace-time. Thus is laid the basis of many a hilarious situation when the national hero turns up alive and has a sweetheart foisted on him. From what appears a highly tragic incident, the film veers on to absolute farce which, however, fails to click due to slowness in the development of each situation.

MacMurray and Colbert are rather wasted in their roles. It is the dog, Piggy, who steals the picture.

Those who delight in crazy entertainment, will find this film pleasing enough.

SARDAR'S TRIBUTE TO MAHADEV

Liberty Week Celebration In Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Thursday.—Liberty week celebration ended yesterday with the Mahadevbhai's anniversary when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a crowded meeting of the Suburban residents at Vile Parle in the Kanakia Hall of the Gokalibhai High School. In a moving and pathetically reminiscent mood the Sardar narrated the incident of the 9th August, 1942, when they were all being taken to the Ahmednagar Fort and Mahadevbhai last glimpse at the Poona Suburban station. He further narrated the salient characteristics of Mahadevbhai and what made him an ideal Secretary to Gandhiji.

Sardar Vallabhbhai said: Mahadev mirrored Gandhiji. With the dissolution of his physical form, Mahadev has really immortalised himself. Your best memorial for the lamented Mahadev should start with an enquiry why he went to jail, and for what he preferred to die in jail. Nothing else could be a fitting observance of his death anniversary than the emulation of Mahadev's example in his loyalty to the chosen leader and tenacious execution of a purpose. "His language, was honey, a bee-hive releasing drops of sweet lucidity and reasoning. Detecting him working over some incomplete article for 'Harijan' or the 'Young India' I many times warned him that the oil was fast running out from the lamp of his life. He would simply raise his head and smile with a whisper that he must clear out the arrears. There could have been no equal of Mahadev Desai as the Editor of "Young India" and the Harijan.

To cater to Gandhiji as his Secretary was not the traditional job. Perhaps no other leader in the world is having such a multi-colour mail. There are many people who approach Gandhiji as the father complaining about every social and family entanglement, like imposed marriages, harassment by orthodox parents and so on. Mahadev himself used to reply to three-fourths of this mail and yet the receiver of the letter had always the satisfaction that Gandhiji had personally replied him. Mahadev used to render quick and correct versions of Gandhiji's interview to many important foreign personalities and press correspondents, before actually contacting Gandhiji, wondered what a big secretariat Gandhi must be maintaining! Mahadev never shirked his turn of periodical cleansing of the latrines of the Ashram.

"Mahadev kept studious notes of Gandhiji's and his own discussions with thousands of big personalities of the world. It is a mine of jewels, and would entail laboured editing by a number of men.

It was upto all of us who remain behind him to live upto the principles for which he lived and died, i.e., the freedom of his own motherland. Our action should be directed towards the liberation of our motherland. The Mahadev Memorial Committee has set aside Rupees fifteen lakhs for Bombay City to be collected and it is upto the residents of Bombay to do their best to fulfil this obligation as soon as possible."

The opening of the Liberty Week was performed by Flag Salutation by Acharya Bhise and Acharya Kripalani addressed a meeting of the Suburban residents on Sunday last at Tilak Mandir when he explained the Congress view point at the present juncture and asked them not to be disappointed at all.

ALLIES ORDER "CEASE FIRE" IN BURMA

Subhas Bose May Be Handed Over To India Govt.

RANGOON, August 16 (A.P.I.)—The Commanders-in-Chief of Allied Naval, Land and Air Forces in South-East-Asia Command were ordered to suspend offensive operations against the Japanese so far as was "consistent with the safety of Allied forces" by a signal from South-East Asia Command H.Q., sent at 13-06 hours on August 15, writes an Army Observer.

The last British troops to be fighting the Japanese in Burma welcomed with great joy the news of the end of the war. In Bashas and messes toasts were given, impromptu parties that lasted until daylight were held, and the sound of happy voices and singing broke the normal quiet of the Burma night.

There was a dramatic moment at an E.N.S.A. show at Pegu within a few miles of the Japanese positions. When it was announced that the Japanese surrender was expected at any time, some one began humming and in a few seconds artists and audience were standing and singing "Land of Hope and Glory."

HOLIDAYS FOR RANKS

All ranks were given two days holidays where possible and subject to military requirements. Extra rations in canteens were also made available. Large-scale military parades are to be held later.

In rear areas dances, to which nursing sisters, V.A.D.s and W.A.C.(I)s were invited, were held.

A thanksgiving service is to be held on Sunday.

TRYING TO CONTACT JAP AUTHORITIES

ARMY H.Q., BURMA, August 16 (A.P.I.)—It is authoritatively learned here this afternoon that the Allies are trying to contact the Japanese military authorities with a view to arranging surrender, says Doon Campbell, A.P.I. Special Correspondent.

All sorts of rumours that the Allies have radioed messages to Bangkok and Moulmein are floating around. These are denied. British commanders are trying to get the Japanese commanders or their Chiefs of Staff to meet the Allies' representatives.

CAGES & CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR JAPS

RANGOON, August 16 (A.P.I.)—Elaborate arrangements have been made to receive the defeated Japanese in Burma following official news of the surrender. Cages and reception areas have been prepared but the prisoners will have to build their own shelters, prepare their own food and attend to their sick and wounded. All the necessary materials and also food will be supplied to them. It is known that cholera and possibly plague exist and the prisoners are to be inoculated, writes an Army Observer.

FATE OF SUBHAS

NEW DELHI, August 16 (A.P.I.)—Forty-two hours after the official announcement of Japanese surrender no indication is available how Admiral Mountbatten proposes to execute the surrender terms in South-East Asia, writes Narinder Sethi, A.P.I. War Correspondent.

The surrender, however, is expected to be carried out with full ceremony.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT

There is also no indication if French troops will be invited to partake in the occupation of French Indo-China. The appointment of Admiral George Thierry d'Argenlieu as the Governor-General of French Indo-China suggests that some arrangement may have been arrived at between the French and the British.

The fate of Subhas Chandra Bose and his compatriots today hangs in the balance. It is probable that Bose and other Indian leaders will be handed over to the Government of India, which will deal with them.

Cutch R. T. C. On 25th Aug.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Aug. 15.

It is understood that Maharaoshri has fixed 25th August (Saturday) the date for calling about 25 prominent Katchies from Kutch and Bombay for a Round Table Conference at Bhuj. He would take these Kutchies in confidence before he announces the new reforms to be introduced in administration by which he desires to associate his subjects in administration.

The Parishad President, Gulabshanker Amritlal will be invited at Round Table Conference

FORWARD MARCH IN BURMA

Operational Story Of Advance

By MAJOR WILFRED MARTIN

Here, in cold logistics, is the operational story of how, in just under a year, British troops of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's South-East Asia Command won Rangoon and overran Burma, a land as big as France, with almost none of that country's lines of communications.

It began in June 1944, at the time of D-Day in Western Europe when at last the tide turned in favour of General Slim's 14th Army. A Japanese attempt to invade India across the Chindwin was broken and the Imperial Army of Japan were in retreat.

Between June 8, 1944 and May 1, 1945, a period of 326 days, Britain's 14th Army swept forward 900 miles, from Kohima to Rangoon, at an average rate of advnace of 2.8 miles per day.

The fastest advance by any infantry was in November, when the 19th Indian Division crossed the Chindwin River and struck east. In 28 days, British Indian troops slogged their way over 140 miles of hilly country.

Later, the mechanised 4th Corps, under General Frank Messervy, went one better. In the final stages of the dash by land towards Rangoon, an armoured brigade with motorised infantry brigades covered 299 miles between Yamethin and Pegu in 16 days, an average of 15 and a half miles per day, with the temperature over 100 degrees in the shade. On one day alone, 56 miles were covered.

The Japanese suffered heavily in material losses. Between January 1 and May 15 of this year the bill read: captured or destroyed by our ground forces, 450 guns, 1,250 vehicles, 20 locomotives, and 1,000 railway rolling stock.

British armour, with Sheramn, Grant and Stuart tanks claimed a large proportion of the booty. Two armoured brigades, the 254th Indian Tank Brigade operating on the Irrawaddy with the 33rd Corps and the 255th Indian Tank Brigade moving down the railway under the 4th Corps, were used.

The world knows the story of the secret concentration of tanks through the jungle approaches of Assam and down on to the Shwebo plains in Burma. This is what it meant in effort. For the 254th Brigade, 469 transporter lifts were necessary, involving a total lift of 9,203 tons and a total distance of 102,966 miles. The 255th Division took part in the 4th Corps assault crossing of the Irrawaddy at Pakokku in Februay. Special rafts capable of carrying 45 tons each were used. In one month, this Brigade alone consumed 93,160 gallons of petrol, every drop of which was supplied by air.

Three armoured car regiments also operated. Two of the regiments covered over 1,500 miles each, while the third completed just over 1,000 miles. The percentage of armoured cars kept in action in the three regiments varied between 83 and 93 a tribute to the high standard of maintenance. One of the regiments covered 850 miles in 20 days over difficult roads and between them the three regiments killed 2,500 Japanese.

The artillery figures are equally impressive. Between January and April, 1945, over half a million shells of 25-pound calibre were fired. More than 7,000 medium shells were used. Shells to the tune of 12,000 tons were flown in by air.

Some 40 British, 20 Indian and 20 African artillery regiments were employed in these operations. The men manned guns ranging from pack artillery on mules to big tractor-drawn mediums.

Aircraft did particularly good work, up to six sorties a day being flown under all conditions.

RICE EXPORTS FROM BENGAL

Govt. Explains Policy: Delhi's Assurance To Province

CALCUTTA, August 16 (A.P.I.)—The Bengal Government's policy regarding the export of rice from Bengal is explained in a Press Note issued from here today. It says that there seems to be some misapprehension on this subject and adds: "The facts are as follows:

The Bengal Government have made available for export—

(1) 15,000 tons to the Army,
(2) 23,000 tons to Ceylon,
(3) 15,000 tons to Mysore,
(4) 14,000 tons to Cochin,
(5) 9,500 tons to Bihar,
(6) 20,000 tons to the United Provinces.

This makes a total export of 96,500 tons of which 30,000 tons is on guarantee of ton for ton. Exports consist of non-Bengal rice obtained in 1944, "Aus", coarse Aman, "brokens" and reconditioned rice—for which there has been no immediate demand and which is liable to go bad if kept too long.

Against these exports it has been arranged to import into Bengal 100,000 tons of rice from Assam and 4,000 tons from Cooch Behar, through normal trade channels. Of this total of 104,000, 12,000 tons have already been received. The remainder will be imported over the next few months.

It was at one time intended to supply another 19,000 tons of rice to the Army and 55,000 tons of "brokens" and reconditioned rice to Ceylon, but in view of unfavourable weather conditions in Western Bengal having a bearing on the next harvest in that area, it has since been decided to withdraw the previous offer to the Army and it is proposed to reduce the allotment of reconditioned rice to Ceylon from 55,000 tons to 25,000 tons.

Therefore, setting arranged and intended exports of 121,500 tons against arranged and intended imports and replacements of 134,000 tons, the actual difference reveals a fair balance in hand on the whole transaction.

Apart from these facts the Central Government clearly recognise their overriding responsibility to meet Bengal's needs in good time should they arise.

NEXT OLYMPICS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, August 16 (Reuter).—Informal meetings of representatives of the International Olympic Committee including Mr. A. Brundage, Chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee, and Mr. Siffierd Estroem of Sweden, acting President of the International Olympic Committee, are being held in London next week.

Sir Noel Curtis Bennett, member of the British Olympic Council who is attending the discussions as the British delegate, said today that he would propose that the games be held in London at Wembley. "I do not think there is much doubt that Britain will stage the next olympics," Sir Noel said. "The U.S. would like them but after all they had the 1932 games. Those for 1944 would have been in London, had it not been for the war, and in the circumstances it would only be just for this country to have the 1948 series."

MAHADEV DESAI FUND

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has resolved to contribute one and a half lakhs of rupees to the Mahadev Desai Memorial Fund.

INVITE A. I. C. C. TO AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Aug 16.

Several Congressmen have addressed a letter to the secretaries of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee requesting them to invite the ensuing A.I.C.C. meeting in Ahmedabad and for enlisting Sardar Patel's offices for the purpose.

Reward For Arrest Of Absconder In Mail Van Dacoity Case

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been declared by the Post-Master-General of Bombay province for the arrest of one Gunvantlal 'alias' Babulal Purohit alleged to be an absconder involved in the Bhankoda-Viramgam Railway Mail Van Dacoity Case.

Indian Economy Strained

Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A., interviewed regarding the end of the war said:—The dominant feeling in the country is that of very great relief. Indian economy has been strained and might still wreck under the weight of indiscriminate war burdens thrown on India, including the burden of purchases for Allied armies and of reciprocal aid to U.S.A. Notes have been printed recklessly and all the evils of inflation are patent. The food and cloth situation are by no means free from doubt and uncertainty

War, like every other economic cataclysm hits the poor and the middle class in every country. In India an alien and not too-competent Government has permitted the civil population to suffer hardships some of which were avoidable. Just when the situation was getting completely out of their hands the war has fortunately for the masses of India ended. I only hope that Government will now take obvious measures for the welfare of the civil population which they have hitherto neglected.

American Loan For India

Reserve Bank Chief's Suggestion If Sterling Balances Are Not Released

BOMBAY, August 16. (A.P.A.): Sir Chintaman D. Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, held out hope today that Indian post-war industrialisation could be aided by American loans if the Sterling Balances remained frozen.

"I do not see an insuperable objection to the United States granting a fair amount to India in advance to be repaid in instalments," he told the American Association of Western India, suggesting the loans might be obtained on the basis of India's trade surplus, which could not be divulged at present.

Sir Chintaman thought it possible to find a solution to the American-British-Indian triangle which would result in U. S. loans should the Bretton Woods Plan fail to go through.

Under Bretton Wood's original draft, India would get Rs. 20 crores a year less than half the amount she could absorb in building up her industrial economy. India's need would be Rs. 40 to 50 crores, he said, but this amount could be approached by borrowing for specific projects like hydro-electric projects.

"I think Britain must adhere to the Bretton Woods," he said.

Sir Chintaman reviewed India's attempt to loosen her sterling balances, which he put at approximately Rs. 1,400 crores, under Bretton Woods so dollar credits for purchases in the United States would be available. India needs assets totalling Rs. 750 to 800 crores during the next 10 or 15 years, he estimated.

Alexander To Be Colonel Of Second Punjab Regiment

ROME, August 16. (A.P.I.): Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, besides being Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean threatre and Governor-General-designate of Canada, is also Colonel of a battalion of the Second Punjab Regiment. He has just paid a brief visit to the regiment's first battalion.

Composed of the Punjabi Mussalmans, Sikhs and Dogras, the battalion-successor of the "Cooke ki Paltan' of East India Company days, saw active service up to the end of the Indian campaign. It is now part of a force occupying the disputed province of Venezia Guilia pending a decision as to its future, writes an Army observer.

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Ballard Estate,
Bombay.

JAP PLOT TO BOMB ATOMIC BOMB PLANT REVEALED

SEATTLE (WASHINGTON), August 15, (Reuter): Several of the 200 Japanese balloon bombs which landed in Western North America, came down near an Atom Bomb Plant at Hanford, Washington, it is now disclosed.

One dropped on the Bonneville Dam Power line momentarily stopping power to the Hanford Factory.

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Mr. N. BHATTACHARJEE.

KING CONGRATULATES ALLIED COMMANDERS

Celebrations On Victory In Various Parts Of India

LONDON August 15 (Reuter): The King has sent messages to Allied Commanders in the East: To Admiral Mountbatten: "On behalf of all my peoples I ask you to convey to Allied forces serving under your supreme command my heartfelt thanks and congratulations. For nearly two years Allied forces in South-East Asia sustained a campaign which as a test of skill, endurance and courage has few parallels in the history of war.

"Under your inspiring leadership all difficulties and dangers have been overcome and resounding victories have been won over a cruel and desperate foe.

"I would ask you to convey a special message of congratulations to my own forces drawn from many parts of the empire serving under your command. In all services and in all ranks they have borne themselves with valour and distinction which have been admiration of all peoples."

To General MacArthur: "I send you my heartfelt congratulations on the overwhelming success which has crowned your efforts. From the first day of the treacherous attack on the Philippines up to this last glorious moment your military skill, your dauntless courage and your inspiring leadership gained you universal admiration and esteem."

To Fleet Admiral Nimitz: "I desire to express my admiration for the unswerving resolution and supreme skill with which your campaign has been conducted.

"It is a source of pride to me that my fleet have under your inspiring leadership played their part in operations which will ever be acclaimed by history."

Calcutta Celebrations

CALCUTTA, August 15 (A.P.I.): "Owing to the suddenness of the announcement of Japan's surrender, the very short time available for making arrangements, and especially owing to the unfavourable weather conditions at this season of the year, the celebrations over the next few days will nscessarily be of a limited character," says the Bengal Government in a press note on the programme of V-J-Day celebrations. It adds that "it is expected that when the weather and general conditions are more favourable further official celebrations of the termination of the war will be held in the province.

In addition to holidays tomorrow and on Friday, Sunday has been fixed as Thanksgiving day. His Excellency the Governor will attend a special service at St. Paul's Cathedral and thanksgiving services will also be held in other places of worship. Monday, August 20, will be the celebrations day. On Monday there will be free distribution of food to the poor.

Most Calcutta newspapers brought out special editions this morning announcing the victory.

Bihar Celebrations

RANCHI, August 15 (A.P.I.): Thursday and Friday will be observed as holidays in Bihar. There will be a thanksgiving ceremony on Sunday, and Monday August 20, has been declared a local holiday by the Bihar Government.

Processions, meetings and illuminations will be the chief features of the victory celebrations.

Colombo Rejoices

COLOMBO, August 15 (A.P.I.): Shouts of joy from soldiers and civilians alike greeted the news of the end of world war II.

One by one flags went up in public and private buildings. The Ceylon Government declared today a holiday followed by two more holidays on Thursday and Friday.

Freedom Triumph

NAGPUR, August 15 (A.P.I.): The Governor of C. P. and Berar in a message on the successful termination of the Far-Eastern war says: "The day for which we have been hoping and praying for six years has arrived and freedom has finally triumphed over tyranny. Our humble thanks are due to the Almighty God that it has pleased him to steel our soldiers hearts and give our peoples this crowning mercy.

CHINA'S BID FOR ACHIEVING FULL INNER UNITY

LONDON, August 15. (Reuter): 450 Million Chinese to-day celebrate—no doubt with all the mastery of poyous ceremony for which they are famous—the termination of this century's longest war, cables Geoffrey Parr, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

For the Chinese, who, a little over 30 years ago in the great National revival, first took up the challenge of the modern world, Japan's crushing defeat also marks a victorious conclusion of the 50 years of terrible tug-of-war between Japan and themselves.

The Central Military Academy under Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek since 1924 produced trained officers to lead this host.

Japan had the advantage of a highly streamlined and disciplined military machine—China had time, perseverance and vast spaces.

BACK TO NANKING.

China's women took to arms trained and equipped like men. By 1942 at least 20,000 of them had fought in the Guerilla areas.

The Japanese—like their Nazi colleagues—were no gentlemanly invaders. The early stages of war saw frequent repetition at other centres of the terrible story of Nanking. The battle of Nanking was fought when 50 million men and women from all cities between Nanking and Shanghai were treking westwards. When Japan controlled all China's long coastline, cutting her off from direct aid from the West, Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's Government moved inland to Chungking, and though in recent months, Japanese offensives pointed dangerously towards the city, the National Government did not move further. It may now soon make another move-back to Nanking.

But it has been suggested from Chungking that this return to the former capital may well be delayed for some time. For of all nations devastated by the war, China faces the heaviest programme of reconstruction.

ALL OVER JOKES:

JHANSI, August 15 (A.P.I.): Nettled by jokes cracked at his expense by his fellow-passengers a youthful Indian soldier travelling by the Punjab Mail decided to silence them, at the point of the dagger, if necessary. The result was six persons injured, one seriously.

The incident occurred at Jhansi station.

Among the injured were some who tried to intervene in the dispute between the serious soldier and his jocular colleagues. He was ultimately apprehended by a policeman, who also received injuries.

BENGAL LEAGUE'S ATTACK ON SOVIET

British Weekly On Jinnah's "Feelers"

LONDON, August 16 (UPI): A report of attack on the Soviet Union by the Bengal Branch of the All-India Muslim League was given prominence to-day on its empire page by the weekly "Cavalcade."

It quotes from the Bengal Muslim League's statement accusing the Soviet Union for its alleged intention to "Sovietise Iran" and designs "on the Straits of Bosphorus, Dardanelles and the Eastern Turkish Border."

The "Cavalcade" comments: "All these accusations against Russia seem to have been made by the Bengal Muslim League without much enquiry and are evidently based on tendentious press reports. Although Mr. Jinnah, Leader of the All-India Muslim League, is still silent on these questions, the Bengal organization could hardly have made their allegations without his express approval and consent. It is possible that the Bengal statements are being used by Mr. Jinnah as feelers and he is perhaps hesitating at this stage to commit his entire organization to an anti-Soviet policy."

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH ACCUSES AMBEDKAR

WARDHA August 15 (A.P.I.): The Central Board of the Harijan Sewak Sangh to-day authorised Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary, to reply on its behalf to the charges made against the Sangh by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in his recent book.

The Resolution passed by the Board stated "It has been brought to the notice of this Board to its meeting today that in the recent book by Dr. Ambedkar about what the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi have done for the untouchables, various statements have been made which do not tally with facts. The Board regrets the fact that such misstatements and misrepresentations should have been made by a person of Dr. Ambedkar's position and status.

About 40 members attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru.

In the evening the members of the Board visited the Leper Colony at Dattapur village and the Headquarters of the All-India Village Industries Association.

Petain Unlikely To Be Sent To Gallows

De Gaulle May Commute Death Sentence In View Of Court's Recommendation

PARIS, August 16, (Reuter): Within five days Phillipe Petain, former Vichy Chief, will know his fate, cables Harold King, Reuter's special correspondent.

It is generally believed here that General De Gaulle will commute the death sentence, especially in view of the High Court's unusual and strong recommendation for mercy and he is expected to take his decision before he leaves for the United States early next week.

But Communists in France are publicly demanding execution of the sentence. "If the sentence is not carried out, dissensions will start, traitors and Vichy terrorists will harbour fresh hopes and the Fifth Column will have a new "lease of life", said the French Author, Jean Richard Bloch in the communist paper Ce Soir, last night. "Petain is more than just a man-he is a symbol".

On the whole, opinions are divided as to whether the death sentence will help to heal or widen internal divisions in France.

Whether Madame Petain will be allowed to reside together with her husband at Fort Pourtalet depends on General De Gaulle. If he commutes the sentence to life imprisonment, it would still require an exceptional order to permit Madame Petain to live with her husband.

The fortress, where the Victor of vendun and head of the Vichy Government is now detained, is the same prison where he once held his former political associate, the former Premier Paul Reynaud, as well as the former Premier Leon Blum and the former Minister of the interior Georges Mandel, later assassinated in a forest near Paris. The wheel has thus turned a full circle.

SIND STUDENTS DEMAND POLITICAL AMNESTY

KARACHI, August 15 (A.P.I.): A resolution demanding the immediate establishment of a National Government at the Centre and the unconditional release of all political prisoners in the country was passed by the Karachi District Students' conference held yesterday under the presidentship of Dr. Choithram Gidwani, Sind Congress Leader.

The conference demanded increased hostel accommodation for students and reduced college and hostel fees and urged the Bombay University to hold a supplementary matriculation examination.

BIRLA URGES QUICK ACTION ON INDIA PROBLEM

LONDON, August 15. (U.P.A.): Mr. G. D. Birla, a leading member of the unofficial Indian industrialist mission to the United Kingdom, in a statement to-day said that time was the most important factor in the problem of the India deadlock and that quick action should be taken to promote the good atmosphere created at Simla.

Mr. Birla said: "The reference to India in the King's speech can be considered satisfactory since, for the first time, a categorical statement was made from the crown. But the importance of the time factor could be ignored only at our peril. Quick action is necessary for more than one reason."

"The Wavell Conference has created a good atmosphere which should not be allowed to fade and deteriorate. Japan's collapse and its implication on the future peace of Asia is another event, the importance of which cannot be ignored. Japan is an Asiatic country and India, must play an important role in the reconstruction of Asiatic countries. That, of the four occupying nations, only one should be an Asiatic nation is a rather disturbing factor. Does it imply that only western nations have a vital say in shaping the destinies of even Asiatic people? This may have a very bad psychological effect on all Asiatic countries. To obviate such fear, India must play a role which is legitimately her due. If she is not in the picture to-day, it is not her fault."

"The establishment of a truly national Government thus is not only a national, but also an international issue.

"Under the Cripps Plan, after the termination of the war, even under a Tory Government, this would have become inevitable. Under the new Labour Government, it becomes imperative.

"Provincial and central elections are in the air. But this in itself cannot solve the problem. Let no one divert his attention from the vital issue. Elections must undoubtedly be held, but even before that parliamentary government in the provinces and a truly national government at the centre must begin to function.

"If it is realised by all concerned that a 'dog in the manger' policy cannot help, then even the most obstinate will take a realistic view. None can be coerced into play. But none can be coerced to keep out and be deprived of one's legitimate views. Under a democracy, the right of veto of the leader or party to obstruct is recognised. Democracy no doubt means the fullest safeguard of minorities. But certainly not giving them veto power. If such a ridiculous position is encouraged and recognised, then one can as well say goodbye to all national aspirations of a free India."

Mr. Birla concluded his statement with the hope that the Labour Government would translate its long-cherished principles into actions.

INDIAN CAMPAIGN TO CAPTURE U. S. SYMPATHY

WASHINGTON, August 15, (U.P.A.): The National Committee for India's Freedom, with the war ended, will begin a nation wide campaign to focus the sympathy of the United States upon India's Independence programme Dr. Anup Singh, Washington representative of the committee, told the United Press of America today.

Singh said the Committee will undertake the job of getting a resolution passed by the United States Congress, supported by thousands of signatures of leading professional people throughout the United States.

Singh said he felt that such a campaign was timely from two standpoints: firstly, with the war ended, nobody could object any longer to expressions of public congressional sympathy for India on the grounds they might impede the war efforts by bringing notice to a controversial topic when unity was needed, and secondly, the move will be timely in view of the new British Government's reportedly more liberal attitude towards India.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, August 16.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed today and will remain closed on Friday. Privately some business was done in Tata Steel Ltd. Shares which opened at Rs. 2190 and after declined to Rs. 2175 steadied at Rs. 2180. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1935 and after declining to Rs. 1925 steadied at Rs. 1930. The general feeling is not bullish and although the market is supported by those who have extensive interest, the outlook is against any sustained improvement.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, August 16.

The local bullion market, after recording unprecedented decline in both Gold and Silver prices on heavy selling, staged a sharp recovery on active short covering. This covering was influenced by the decision of Directors to impose a penalties for failure to tender in way of heavy discounts. The Board has fixed a discount of Rs. 3 on Silver and Rs. 2 on Gold for carry-over facilities.

Forward Silver opened to-day at Rs. 124 and declined to Rs. 122 while forward Gold opened to-day at Rs. 70 and declined to Rs. 69 on renewed selling pressure. The sharp improvement recorded last night was purely based on technical considerations as it will take some time before supplies arrive here from up-country markets. This goes to prove that the short covering has again weakened the technical position of the market and suggests considerably lower prices in the long run. Yesterday the market was panicky when Silver collapsed to Rs. 115 and majority of traders feared several failures. But the late recovery saved the situation and the settlement is expected to pass of satisfactorily. Present prices of both Gold and Silver are well over existing world prices and we do not favour purchases until the parity is restored.

Later on trading was restricted. Forward Silver was placed at Rs. 121 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 68/8.

COTTON MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, August 16.

The Bombay Cotton Market was entirely closed to-day, no business was reported even privately. It is understood that the decline of Rs. 50 per candy in the last four days has resulted into heavy losses to Bulls and weak parties may not be able to meet their liabilities in full. The market will remain open to-morrow between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, August 16.

Cocoanuts Raw 72/8, Dry 90, Cocoanut Oil 330, Copra Office 200, Dilnasand 220, Madrasnottam 240, Goodgoods 240, Pepper Wynaad 325, Country 310, Dry Ginger Chernad 250, Ernad 285, Coffee Robusta 90.

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT AND COURTEOUS Service BANK WITH

The Bank of Jaipur Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: JAIPUR

BOMBAY OFFICE: COOK'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

N.A.S. 114/8

NO BETTER INVESTMENT THAN OUR GUARANTEED PROFIT SCHEME!

FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED:—

For one year	@	...	4½ p. c. p. a.
„ two years	@	...	5½ p. c. p. a.
„ three years	@	...	6½ p. c. p. a.

For sums usually Rs. 500/- or more in our Guaranteed Profit Scheme plus 50 p. c. of additional profits as bonus. Since 1940 we have accepted thousands of Rupees of public money as deposits and repaid with interests and profits.

We deal in all sorts of shares and securities. Please apply:—

EAST INDIA STOCK & SHARE DEALERS' SYND. LTD.

5/1, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE : : CALCUTTA.

Telegram:—Honeycomb. Phone:—Cal. 3381.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Estd. in Bombay in 1919.

HEAD OFFICE: Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay; Katha Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay; Rajkot (Civil Station).

MANAGING AGENTS: THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

LONDON AGENTS—WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	39,90,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	14,25,000
Dividend Equalisation Fund	Rs.	1,00,000
Deposits on 31-12-1944 Over	Rs.	4,00,00,000

DIRECTORS:

M. S. Captain, Esq., (Chairman), Lachhmandas Harkhichanda Daga, Esq., K. R. P. Shroff, Esq., Vithaldas Kanji, Esq., B. N. Karanjia, Esq., Ramdeo Anandilal Podar, Esq., Haridas Madhowdas, Esq., and Dinshaw D. Romer, Esq.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1/4 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rupees 2 lakhs.

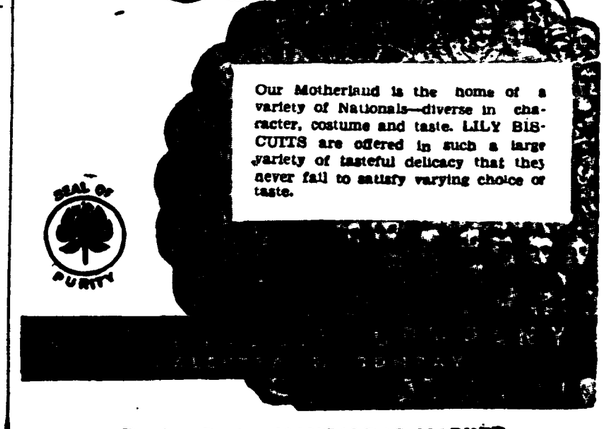
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 1 1/4 per cent per annum, on minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 10,000. Withdrawals allowed once a week.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

A. J. DOCTOR.
Secretary.

LILY BISCUITS meet National needs


Our Motherland is the home of a variety of Nationals—diverse in character, costume and taste. LILY BISCUITS are offered in such a large variety of tasteful delicacy that they never fail to satisfy varying choice or taste.
SEAL OF PURITY

Bombay Dept: MANGALDAS MARKET

MUTT AND JEFF—Mr. Ah Choo Is From San Flancisco, Califlonia, Ah Knuts — By BUD FISHER

JEFF WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN THE CHINESE LAUNDRY?
OH, I'M JUST HELPING OUT MR. SNEEZE!
MR. SNEEZE?
YEH, THIS IS MR. SNEEZE! MR. SNEEZE THIS IS MY PAL, MUTT!
PLEASE MEET CHA!
SNEEZE IS THAT YOUR CHINESE NAME?
NO, MELICAN NAME!
WHAT'S YOUR NAME IN CHINESE?
AH CHOO!
SEE, HE CAME TO AMERICA AND MADE A NAME FOR HIMSELF!
Fisher

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Court Clerk in Attorneys Office. Apply Box No. 9126 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted experienced Editor, knowing English and Gujrati. Apply stating age, experience and nationality and minimum terms acceptable enclosing copies of testimonials to The Kotecha Printing Works, Ltd., P.O. Box 59, Jinja, Uganda. (9075)

Ambitious and Capable Financiers are invited to become the Managing Agents of Textile Mills Co. Apply Box No. 9113, "Bombay Chronicle."

FLATS WANTED

Required Block or Double Rooms, any where in City contact, Keskar, over Goldfilled Leather Wks., Prarthna Samaj. 9122

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus: Dental Training Institute, Garediakuva, Rajkot. (4292)

Get Medical Diplomas at home: Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. (9063)

Learn Journalism, Story Writing, Masterly English, Accountancy, Shorthand, D. Com. Commercial Courses by post. Associated Schools, Delhi. (8477 B.)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Dr. Desai, L.M.S., Hydrocele Specialist (Suratwala), who without operation cures hydrocele radically now permanently in Bombay. Sardargriha, opposite Police Office, Crawford Market. (9115)

INVESTMENTS.

Genuine Parties prepared to invest in safe and sound business with good returns please write in confidence to Bcx No. 9121, "Bombay Chronicle."

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and buyers on cash security basis to sell and purchase our products, Honey, Tooth Powder, Washing and bathing soap, Shaving stick, Threadballs etc. Messrs. B. Dass & Co., Delhi (Reg.) Kucha Maidas Bazar, Sitaram, Delhi. 9128

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted: One Water Tube Boiler 6000 lbs. per hour 220 Pressure in good condition and One AC 400-440 Volts 3 Phase 50 Cycle Generator about 250 K. Watts capacity with Turbine or Steam Engine or Oil Engine coupled in good condition. Apply Box No. 9129, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Agriculture Farms for all exclusive or partnership. Great future. Apply Abdul Kaiyum, Dilkusha, Haldwani, Dt. Nainital, U.P. (9117)

Free Particulars All Kashmir Goods Silks, Tweeds, furs, etc., Exhibition View, Srinagar. (9056)

PUBLIC NOTICES

FUNCTIONS LICENSING ORDER AMENDED

ORDER

Finance Department (Supply), Bombay Castle, 14th August 1945.

No. C. R. 45—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend the Bombay Catering Establishments Functions Licensing and Information Order, 1945, as follows, namely:—

In sub-clause (1) of clause 7 of the said Order—(a) items (1) to (5) shall be lettered as items (a) to (e), respectively, and items (6) to (8) as items (g) to (i) respectively, and after item (e) as so lettered, the following new item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(f) the exact nature of the party, entertainment or function including the purpose for which, the event in respect of which, and the person (if any) in honour of whom, it is given or held."

(b) in item (g) as so lettered for the letters and brackets "(a)" and "(b)", the figures and brackets "(i)" and "(ii)" shall, respectively, be substituted.

2. With reference to sub-rule (i) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules the copies of the order shall be published in the official Gazette and in newspapers having circulation in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District and supplied to licensed catering establishments and to Associations of such Establishments.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
A. D. GORWALLA,
Secretary.
4276

THE WINTERTHUR SWISS LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 410561 on the life of Mr. Nandlal Popatlal Shah, a new policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with the Company's Branch Managers, Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date. (4476)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

Wanted candidates to fill the following posts:

(a) 50 posts of Temporary Pro-No. Takers.
(b) 10 posts of Temporary Pro. Clerks.
(c) 20 posts of Temporary Asst. Time Keepers.

AGE.—Not less than 18 years and not more than 30 years on 1st August 1945.

Educational Qualifications: Studied upto pre-matric standard under the Govt. Grant-in-aid code of the Bombay University or its equivalent standard.

Scales of Pay:

For
(a) Rs. 35|- P.M. as stipend to be absorbed as Temporary Pro. No. Takers on Rs. 35|- fixed pay on 3 months' successful completion of training.
(b) Rs. 35|- P.M. as stipend to be absorbed as relieving clerks on Rs. 40|- in the grade of Rs. 30-4-50 (new) after 3 months' successful completion of training.
(c) Rs. 40|- P.M. in the grade of Rs. 30-4-50 (new) to be absorbed as Temporary clerks on completion of nine months' training.

ALLOWANCES: Dearness allowance of Rs. 19|- (Present rate) when posted within the Bombay Island and Dearness allowance of varying amounts when posted outside that area.

Bombay House and Local Allowance totalling 20 per cent of pay on absorption in a post within the Island of Bombay on successful completion of training period.

Candidates should be physically fit generally and have the following sight standard:—

For
(a) (i) Distant vision tested with Landolt's split rings must be 6|6 in one eye and not less than 6|9 in the other without glasses and the manifest hypermetropia is not more than 1.0 in one eye and 1.5 in the other.
(ii) Colour perception as tested with Edridge Green Lantern should be normal.
(iii) Candidates suffering from night blindness will not be considered.

For
(b) & (c) Distant vision tested with Landolt's split rings must not be less than 6|9 in either eye with or without glasses. Near vision Snellen 0.3 in either eye with or without glasses.

Forms of application are obtainable from the Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V. T. on Payment of Rupee 1|- each by money order only. FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE APPLICANT AND THE NAME OF THE POST APPLIED FOR SHOULD BE ENTERED IN BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS ON MONEY ORDER COUPONS: otherwise money orders are liable to be returned. Last date for receipt of money order is 28th August 1945.

Candidates called for interview and examination should attend at their own expense. A call to attend examination or interview will not imply offer of employment.

4473

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held this day, an Ad-Interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1945 at the rate of Rs. 25|- (free of income-tax) per share was declared, and will be paid on or after Thursday, the 27th September, 1945, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 14th September 1945.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in usual course. Shareholders are requested to at once notify any change of address to the undersigned.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 31st August 1945 to 14th September, 1945, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS, LTD.
NEVILLE N. WADIA,
Director,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Neville House,
Graham Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 16th August, 1945.

(4478)

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England)

VACANCIES EXIST for Telegraph Signallers on the grade of Rs. 30-3-39 plus usual Dearness Allowance allowed under rules. Applicants must have passed Matriculation or Junior Cambridge and must be able to receive and despatch not less than 15 words per minute. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to A. E. Howell C|o Barsi Light Railway, Kurduwadi, District Sholapur.

All applications to be received before 31st August, 1945.

(4477)

PUBLIC NOTICES

REPLACEMENT OF REGISTRATION SHEETS

NOTIFICATION.

Finance Department (Supply), Bombay Castle, 13th August 1945.

No. C. R. 39(a)—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend the Bombay Cloth Raticning Order, 1945, as follows, namely:—

1. In clause 26 of the said Order,
(a) for the words "of the area in which the holder resides" the words "of the area in which the shop of the rationed cloth distributor concerned is situate" shall be substituted;
(b) for the word "eight" the word "two" shall be substituted.

2. After clause 26 of the said Order, the following new clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"26A. If any registration sheet issued under this Order be defaced, lost or destroyed, the Rationing Officer of the area in which the shop of the rationed cloth distributor to whom it is issued is situate may, on the application by such rationed cloth distributor, after making such inquiries as he may think fit, issue a fresh one in place thereof on payment of a fee of eight annas."

NOTE—With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, the copies of this Order shall be published in the Official Gazette and in newspapers having circulation in the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District and supplied to the rationed cloth distributors and their Associations.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
A. D. GORWALA.
Secretary.
(4276)

V-DAY AT THE FRENCH CONSULATE.

ON THE OCCASION of the Victory, the French Consul in Bombay and Madame Pierre BERTHELOT will receive the members of the French Colony residing in or passing through Bombay at the French Consulate, 87|B Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, on Sunday, 19th August 1945, from 9-30 p. m. (evening).

(4480)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY LIMITED.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

The Stores will remain CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 17th August, 1945.

J. B. MORPURIA,
Manager.
9127

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N. W. F. P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE

INVITES APPLICATIONS from British subjects and subjects of notified Punjab States on or before the 6th September, 1945, on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury or M.O. receipt for Rs. 5|- for a permanent (to be filled on temporary basis) post of BOTANIST for OILSEEDS, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur. Pay Rs. 300-25-700|30-1000|- p.m. qualifications: (i) B.Sc. (Agr.) or B.Sc. (Hons.) or a higher degree with Botany as Major subjects in each case. (ii) Post graduate degree or diplomatic Genetics, Plant breeding, and Cytology, and (iii) practical experience of research in breeding of oilseed crops for not less than five years. Experience in other lines of work on oilseeds such as Marketing taxonomy and oil technology will be an asset. Age limit: 22-30 years on 1-8-1945. Upper limit relaxable for suitable candidates. Government servants eligible. Further particulars on application.

4474

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N. W. F. P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE.

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(4475)

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Guzdar Kajora Coal Mines Limited

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913-36-38).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs.7,50,000

Issued, Subscribed & Paid-Up... Rs. 6,50,000

DIVIDED INTO 75,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10|- EACH.

DIVIDED INTO 65,000 SHARES OF RS. 10|- EACH.

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The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., Calcutta.

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MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. OJHA BROTHERS LTD., Security House, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

102|A, Clive Street, Calcutta.

AIMS AND OBJECTS:

The Company has been formed to work the Guzdar Kajora Colliery, situated in the Raneegunge Coalfield near Kajoragram Railway Station. The Colliery comprises over 500 bighas of coal land consisting of the well-known Kajora Seam (Selected Grade B). Under the above seam is another seam intact within a depth of 100 ft. which the Company proposes to work. The Colliery is a running one, well equipped with machineries and a Railway Siding. It has a raising capacity of 6,000 tons per month with the possibility of further increase in raisings.

The Company was incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913 on 24th July 1945, but the benefits of the Colliery from 1st July, 1945, will accrue to the Company.

"Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the Statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them."

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(20)

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